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Farm Aladdin: Electric Power Modern Genie

Turn of Switch in Model Dairy Starts Motors Doing Chores

Exhibition of REA

Delegates at Capital Parley Carry Story of Wonders to Many Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wondrous stories of an electrified farm they visited while attending the World Power conference here recently are being carried home to their native lands by engineers from a score of nations.

They found electricity pumping water for house and barns. They found it warming hotbeds, hoisting hay, grinding feed, milking cows, eliminating flies and even calling the hired hands in to dinner.

Confederate Headquarters

The farm chosen by the Rural Electrification administration to show now electricity can end drudgery is an historic one owned by J. M. Hughes, in Fairfax county, Virginia. In the low-ceiling 200-year-old farmhouse, Gen. Robert E. Lee made his headquarters for a short time during the Civil War. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson conferred and dined with him there.

The generals would not know the "Rosedale" farm today. Mr. Hughes plows his fields in a tractor equipped with a radio bringing the latest tunes from Broadway to entertain him while he works.

No Pigs In Clover

The pigs are kept in the barnyard and the cows kept out by a single electrically-charged wire fence. Once shocked, the animals do not venture near the fence again, REA guides tell you. One of them, taking a party around recently, was amazed to see a hog scratching his back on the electric fence. He found the current had been off for two hours.

Dairy barns and milk sheds always attract flies and Rosedale is no exception. Here, however, doors are protected with low-voltage screens that instantly burn flies to a crisp.

On the Hughes' farm there is plenty of electrically pumped and electrically heated water. Cows are milked, clipped and cleaned with electrically operated apparatus. Young chicks are kept warm in an electric brooder; electric lights in the hen house make a longer laying day for the nens in the winter and immersion heaters keep their water from freezing.

Refrigerator Makes Ice

One member of the Hughes family formerly drove three miles each day for ice before the advent of the electric refrigerator. In the kitchen is the big coal range that Mrs. Hughes used before she got her new electric stove, and close by is the picturesque but inconvenient open fireplace where the first owners of Rosedale prepared their meals.

Mrs. Hughes sews, sweeps, washes, irons and even churns with electricity now. Water required by the air conditioner that keeps her dining room cool in summer goes through the irrigation system, thus playing the double role of cooling the house and watering the garden.

Mr. Hughes has his shop where electricity aids him in repairing farm machinery. He shells his corn, mixes his feed, and saws his wood electrically.

$1000 for Equipment

"How much does it cost?" is a frequent question at Rosedale. Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification administrator, says that modest electrification equipment on an average farm should cost less than $1000. Rosedale, being a dairy farm, requires considerable specialized equipment. The cost of all the wide range of appliances and equipment installed there is about $5000. Of course, the average farmer would have to consider the monthly electric bills to follow.

Mr. Hughes did not have to pay for his equipment. It was installed free by the manufacturers on loan for a year, during which time Mr. Hughes has agreed to demonstrate it to visitors. A delegation of 180 members of the World Power conference visited the farm recently.

"A good start toward the electrification of a farm is being made in hundreds of homes for much less than $1000," Mr. Cooke said. "And the government will help with loans."

Other exhibit farms, patterned after Rosedale, are to be opened in Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Florida and North Carolina.

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Charter Revision For New York City Blocked by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 23

THE law creating the charter revision committee of New York City was declared unconstitutional today by Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Dodd in Brooklyn.

Justice Dodd, in a seven-page decision held that Chapter 867 of the laws of 1934 which created the commission was in violation of the basic law of the state.

The taxpayer's suit, brought to contest the legality of New York city's attempt to revise its form of government, involved a charge that in creating the charter commission, the Legislature had delegated responsibility in excess of its powers.

By upholding this view, constitutional lawyers said today, Justice Dodd opened the way for an appeal to be sought from the decision in high courts and for a quick testing of constitutionality of the Charter Revision Commission act before the opportunity to adopt the new short charter is placed before voters in November.

Hull Hails Parley On Peru Boundary As Step to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Negotiations to settle peacefully the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador, last important Latin-American issue of its kind, represent a factor of powerful influence in maintaining peace on two continents, Cordell Hull, secretary of state, emphasized in welcoming members of the international boundary commission on their arrival here aboard the steamship Santa Barbara yesterday.

Negotiations to settle the boundary dispute are to be initiated in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 30.

Program of Peace

"It is particularly fitting at a time when the American Republics are preparing to meet in conference to study and to act upon a program for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere that the governments of Peru and Ecuador should give this clear proof of their desire for and their faith in the pacific settlement of controversies," Secretary Hull said in a message of welcome read at a meeting of the Pan-American society in India house, to honor the two delegations.

Guests of the Pan-American society included Dr. Arturo Garcia Salazar, acting chief of the Peruvian mission and minister from Peru to Ecuador; Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, chief of the Ecuadorian mission; Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, ambassador from Ecuador to the United States, and Gonzola Ulloa, general secretary of the mission.

Plaque Presented to City

Presentation to the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, of a metal plaque to commemorate an interview between Gens. Simon Bolivar and Jose San Martin on July 26, 1822, took place following the welcoming ceremonies. The plaque, of special metal to resist corrosion, was the gift of Edward F. Feeley, formerly minister from the United States to Bolivia.

Near Eastern Rift Turns On Job Scarcity

Propaganda by Factions in Palestine Obscures Facts of Issues

Rivals for Trade

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23 (AP)—The first contingent of British troops, dispatched here by the British War Office to stop the violence which has kept Palestine in turmoil for 23 weeks, landed today at the port of Haifa.

Meanwhile, Lance Corporal Merry of the York Lancaster Regiment succumbed to wounds received in an attack on three military lorries near Mara, an Arab village.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—One of the smallest countries in a world full of conflicts and difficulties, Palestine may well claim to present the most complicated of all contemporary problems. Racial conflict, religious fanaticism, imperial strategy, economic competition, the incompatibility of different civilizations, all add their meed of difficulty to what is essentially a moral problem.

There can be no hope of solution unless the facts are known and the psychology of the protagonists understood; yet the facts have been consistently obscured by the propaganda of the various parties directly or indirectly concerned, and any psychological approach is vitiated by the constant intrusion of sentimentality and passion.

Many Anti-Zionists

The identification of the opponents of political Zionism, who may be Arab nationalists, British Imperialists, International Communists or mere liberals with those who take pleasure in Jew baiting is the basic fallacy in estimating the problem.

The fact is that many persons combine an admiration and respect for the Jewish people with a belief that the political aims of Zionism are on the one hand of doubtful value to the Jews and the world, and on the other unworthy of the great part which Jews have played in the application of the idea of law and justice to international affairs.

Jews, whether Zionists or not, stick together. Jews occupy positions of power and influence throughout the world. Consequently it is with some justification that the Arabs complain that their point of view is either unknown in the outside world or consistently misrepresented.

Purposefulness of Jews

Above all, one must be impressed by the purposefulness of the Jews, by the despair of the Arabs, by the determination of both. The determination of the Jews is to create something new for themselves, to achieve a positive ideal, which is already very real to them. The determination of the Arabs is to preserve what they have, and to avoid the impending disaster, which is equally real to them.

This does not imply that the Jews have a monopoly of constructive ambition, nor is it fair to rationalize the problem into a conflict between the progressive Jew and the reactionary Arab. They may differ in regard to the tempo of progress but where civilizations meet, impatience may sometimes be a worse fault than delay.

This contest between positive and negative, so often unfair to the Arab point of view because it is so easily

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Signing Egypt's Magna Charta

Wide World

Ceremony in Locarno Room of London Foreign Office

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary (Seen at Table in Center), Signs for Great Britain. In the Cairo Delegation Around Him Is Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, Who Played a Leading Role in Negotiating the Treaty of Mutual Assistance

League Faces Italy's Withdrawal

League Seat for Egypt Has Full Sponsorship of Great Britain

Vital Issues Solved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The relations of Egypt with the League of Nations are now entering on a new stage. In consequence of the signing of the treaty with Great Britain, which puts Egypt on a footing of independence and equality, it is eligible for full membership.

Moreover, Great Britain is prepared and pledged to sponsor its candidate when the question comes up at a session of the Assembly which is expected to be called for November. There is general approbation, for it has long been regarded as anomalous that one of the oldest civilizations in the world should be excluded, while a number of backward nations have been admitted.

Could Appeal to League

Nor can Egypt's absence be deemed as due to its own desire. It is probable that it would have been glad to have entered long ago, had not the peculiar character of its situation with Great Britain prevented it.

In the first place, membership of the League, despite the unhappy experience of Ethiopia, whose case was handled with almost incredible fatuity, is unquestionably to some extent a protection against stronger and predatory powers. There are European countries which are believed, rightly or wrongly, to have designs on Egypt in not impossible circumstances. Egypt could appeal to the League against such countries, and would be listened to all the more as a fellow member.

Will Need Egypt's Consent

Even in the still more remote possibility of subsequent British action dictated by the need of safeguarding the Imperial routes, Egypt would have a weapon of defense which is not negligible. Doubtless Britain hesitated to restore Egyptian independence because such a contingency could not altogether be ruled out.

However this may be, in future Britain will have to act with the complete consent of Egypt, or run the risk of being arraigned before the League. In 1914, on the outbreak of the World War, British interests were so vitally at stake that a Protecorate was declared. Although the freedom of Egypt was afterward assured, the country demanded the formal recognition of its sovereignty now given in the new treaty.

It is precisely because the treaty takes care of every British vital interest that Britain could afford to sign it, and to work in willing cooperation with Egypt in future. The joining of the League is therefore a necesssary corollary.

Contributions to League

Egypt has, in fact, shown its desire to work with the League on a number of occasions. Some of them may be thus recalled:

1. It made a substantial voluntary contribution to the League for the prosecution of the inquiry into opium traffic.

2. It has made itself eligible to appear as a party to actions before the world court.

3. It sent an observer to the twelfth assembly when the third commission tried to arrange an armaments truce.

4. It sent representatives to the disarmament conference held under the league auspices.

5. It adhered to the Paris pact to outlaw war.

6. It was admitted this year to the International Labor office, to which indeed it has sent observers for a number of years.

Ratification Due in October

Egypt is therefore not an unfamiliar figure in League circles. It is extremely welcome. The only technical difficulty is whether it should be asked to sit before the ratification of the treaty in Egypt and in England, which cannot be given before October.

However, since the result is a foregone conclusion, the point may be waived. Certainly it is hoped that on such a pure formality the matter shall not be put off until next autumn. Some way must be found of admitting Egypt, subject to the necessary ratification, either in the September-October Assembly, or in an early special Assembly.

As is well known the total area of Egypt proper (excluding the Sudan) is 350,000 square miles, but the cultivated and settled area in the Nile Valley and the Delta, is comparatively small, covering only 12,000 square miles.

In order to appreciate the character of this extraordinary accord between England and Egypt, it is only necessary to look back over the past year. At the end of 1935 there were violent incidents. Egypt was in ebullition. It seemed that passions were far too excited for the Nationalists to take into account the reasonable demands of the British. Rarely, if ever, had Anglo-Egyptian relations been so strained.

Negus Refuses Plan To Sidetrack Claim

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 23

HAILE SELASSIE rejected a plan under which he would have agreed to withdraw his delegation if some basis for compromise with Italy was reached on the entire Ethiopian problem.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Russian foreign commissar, suggested that the assembly be suspended pending the World Court decision on Ethiopia's status.

There were indications that both Great Britain and France were abandoning their plan to obtain exclusion of the Ethiopian delegation from the assembly.

League Votes 39 to 4 to Seat Ethiopians; No Court Action

Rome Turned Down

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (AP)—The League of Nations Assembly, by a vote of 39 to 4, tonight adopted a report of its Credentials Committee recommending that the Ethiopian delegates be seated.

The report also decided against submission of the Ethiopian question to the world court. The Ethiopians refrained from voting.

Just before the decision was reached, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"Enough of this nonsense! There never has been any sufficient ground to unseat the Ethiopian delegation."

In some circles, the committee's decision was interpreted as virtually non-recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—While a committee of jurists was endeavoring to draft terms of appeal to the World Court at The Hague for its consultative opinion on the status of Ethiopia, the Great Powers of Western Europe were reported seeking a formula whereby Ethiopia can be suspended from League membership.

It is already apparent that Italy

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Japanese Declare Martial Law Over Big Shanghai Area

Tokyo Takes Control of Part of International Settlement

The News

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 24 (Thursday)—Japanese bluejackets, armed for war, held a huge area of Shanghai's International Settlement under martial law early today in a search for the gunmen who, a few hours before, had shot three Japanese marines, one of them fatally.

Memories of Shanghai's memorable 1932 siege came back vividly as the reinforced Japanese marines occupied the entire Hongkew area of the settlement, supplanting the International Police, and spread their lines to the creek which cuts through the heart of the foreign area.

Charged to Gunmen

The Japanese charged the shootings were the work of two Chinese gunmen. One suspect was held, another fled into the maze of dark alleys of the Japanese-populated district.

The two surviving marines, it was announced, would probably recover. But the fatal shooting of the one marine brought to five the number of Japanese nationals slain in scattered Sino-Japanese incidents in the last 30 days.

Japanese authorities, reinforcing their permanent landing party of 2000 with 100 additional marines from the Flagship Idzumo, now in the Whangpoo river, sent bluejackets also into the Chinese area adjacent to that part of the International Settlement where the shootings occurred.

Russians Ready for Duty

Authorities of the International Settlement immediately called out a Russian company of 600 men, part of the Settlement's defense corps. They were standing by, ready for instant duty in the event of an emergency.

All police reserves also were called for duty.

Authorities explained that the calling out of the Russian soldiers, who are hired by the International Settlement, as well as the police, was a measure taken to guard against possible disorders in parts of the settlement not involved in the Japanese shootings.

Neither the Russians nor the police were permitted to enter the Japanese martial law zone, where the Japanese control was, for the time being, supreme.

Word of the trouble reached Nanking by midnight. There, officials of the National Government, although declining comment, admitted they viewed the developments "with dismay."

In War Equipment

Tanks, armored cars and motor trucks loaded with Japanese marines, wearing full war equipment, rolled out of the Japanese landing party headquarters at 11:30 p. m.

The marines were ordered to take up defense positions throughout a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Little Incidents Mark Japan's Past Moves on China

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Martial law in an important section of Shanghai under Japanese orders comes four and a half years after the Battle of Shanghai which left Chapei in ruins.

Since that battle, which broke out in January, 1932, while the undeclared war in Manchuria was in full course, Japanese arms have hacked large chunks of territory from China.

Shanghai remained in China's hands after the battle of 1932, which lasted during 35 days of fierce fighting. But Manchuria has gone entirely under Japanese control, and most of North China is in the same situation, although less openly than is Manchuria.

Strong Action Necessary?

As in 1932, the provocation cited by the Japanese for taking military measures in Shanghai is the attack in that city on individual Japanese. Four years ago the immediate cause of Sino-Japanese incidents was the anti-Japanese boycott imposed by China in retaliation for the Japanese attack on Manchuria.

Japan's trade with China at that time had been reduced one third by the boycott.

Britain in 1925 experienced a similar Chinese boycott. Boycott is a non-military weapor often resorted to by China against more powerful nations.

The scattered shootings of individual Japanese—amounting to five killings in the last month—is not related to any general boycott, as it was in 1932. But the Japanese apparently will allege that the continuance of anti-Japanese incidents has reached a point where strong action is necessary.

The tension between Chinese and Japanese has been almost continuous since the Shidehara policy of conciliation was abandoned in 1931. In September of that year the highly-publicized Mukden incident occurred. It was closely followed by the Shanghai battle, occupation of all Manchuria, and later Jehol and Chahar.

Penetration Under Way

By 1923, Japan's mastery in the former northeastern provinces of China was complete. Meanwhile the economic and military penetration into North China was under way. A temporary respite came to China with the Tangku Truce, of May 31, 1933. Under this truce, the situation in North China was outwardly kept in the status quo.

But beneath the surface, Japanese penetration was reliably reported to be continuing. These reports appeared substantiated with the autonomy move in North China, whereby nominal independence was claimed by various provinces and leaders, Japanese spokesmen denied any part in fomenting this movement, but the Chinese of Nanking blamed Japan.

With relations between the two countries in this continuing state of tension, individual incidents have multiplied, especially in recent weeks.

By the Associated Press

Today's shootings in Shanghai added to the rapidly growing list of Sino-Japanese incidents which nas brought Japanese warships and new landing parties to the Asiatic mainland and resulted in temporary Chinese military evacuation of the strategic northern railroad junction of Fengtai.

Two hundred Japanese bluejackets were landed at Hankow yesterday to investigate the killing of a Japanese consular policeman. Others reached Pakhoi to inquire into the mob slaying of a Japanese druggist early in the month.

A previous incident, involving the killing of two Japanese at Chengtu, has resulted in negotiatons which so far have not been conclusive.

Japanese diplomatic and military authorities have contended the incidents were a direct result of a campaign calculated to stir up anti-Japanese sentiment throughout China—a drive for which the Japanese say the National Government must take full responsibility.

Nanking, faced with demands that the alleged campaign be halted forthwith, has denied sponsoring such a drive.

At the Chinese capital only yesterday, a high Japanese naval official assisting in the negotiations with the National Government declared: "Even the Christian patience of the Japanese navy must end sometime."

Although the Chinese troops in barracks at Fengtai departed last week because of Japanese demands which followed an attack on a Japanese officer, they were reported to have reappeared yesterday and announced they would remain. More than 1000 Japanese troops now are stationed at Fengtai, and it was thought possible these troops might undertake to expel the returning Chinese by force.

Economics in the Campaign

NRA—An Impediment to Recovery and a Fallacious Reform—Made for High Prices—Lower Prices Redistribute Incomes

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

THE reasons that NRA frustrated recovery and was a fallacious and undemocratic measure of reform may be summarized from the writer's many articles on the subject on the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

1. The NRA curtailed production, i. e., wealth and incomes.

This was done in a variety of ways: by fixing prices, by preventing or impeding new enterprise, by controlling output.

An examination of all the codes signed up to October. 1935. showed that in 335 out of 500 price-fixing existed in some form or other. Prices were fixed so as to enable the high cost, or least efficient, producer to obtain a profit. I once asked Leon Henderson, economic adviser of the NRA, what basis of costs governed the code provisions as to prices. He opened a drawer, and remarked, with a shrug of his shoulders, "Here they are; but I wouldn't trust any of them as a fair basis for price determination."

I do not know whether NRA got financial returns from the coded concerns. It seems doubtful. For, in February, 1934, months after most of the important codes had been adopted, the American Statistical Association, in the open hearings on the NRA, was impelled modestly to suggest that the NRA ought to require financial reports from industries which had received permission to limit output or control prices!

How, in the absence of such reports, was it possible to know whether the industries were profiteering at the expense of the public? There was no way. Under the system of free competition, profiteering is impossible because the would-be profiteer is quickly put out of business by undercutting on the part of his competitor. Under NRA the temptation to fix prices at the top was so irresistible that business succumbed to it. Even in such lowly occupations as pants pressing, a "chiseling" tailor was haled into court for charging too little.

From the recent reductions in rail fares we now realize that price reductions are equivalent to a mass increase in incomes. Conversely padded prices mean lower incomes. That is to say, they rob the people of purchasing power. For instance, workers cannot afford houses because of the high price of houses. The entire home-making industry is shot through with such inflated prices that many people are now being driven to live in trailers. And high prices are an indirect means to the curtailment of output, because, if the people cannot buy, the manufacturer will not make.

Written into the NRA codes there was direct, as well as indirect, curtailment of production. It arose out of the provisions allowing for control of output for the whole industry codified. The case comes to mind of a man who wished to build an ice factory in Cameron, Texas. More than three months later he was still awaiting permission from the ice code authority to build it.

There were so many such cases that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was constrained to conclude:

> If such restrictions had prevailed during the first quarter of a century, much of the industrial progress and the rise in the standard of living that came therefrom would never have been enjoyed.

In Washington several years ago I listened to a business man's complaint about the Truth in Securities Act. Very plausibly he showed that the act retarded enterprise in the heavy industries because it put obstacles in the way of borrowing in the investment market. Therefore, he said, industries requiring new investment money for extensions and improvements could not raise it.

I hazarded that, even if the restrictions on the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 23

Swiss—Emergency Economic Powers Allowed

Switzerland, long pointed to as a model of the democratic "letter and spirit," strengthens the hand of its Government in dealing with economic matters. The National Council grants strong executive powers to the Government. Under the grant, the Government may in "extremely urgent cases" adopt measures not stipulated by law and before the Federal assembly has passed on these measures.

The Government seeks power to contend with stubborn economic conditions; to this end it has asked the Council for an appropriation of $97,500,000. The expanded power is to be vested in a Council of Seven. Apparently the Swiss people, confident of their democracy and their "esprit de corps," are willing to put power where it can be most effectively utilized in times of emergency.

G. A. R.—Holds Encampment in Washington

The Grand Army of the Republic, 276 strong, observes its seventieth encampment. It marches a mile down the asphalt of Pennsylvania Avenue, wearing its faded blue uniforms, its rumpled little forage caps. Seventy-one years ago that army in those uniforms and caps, happy that Appomattox was sending it home, marched through the mud of Pennsylvania Avenue. It marched in that "white, tremendous daybreak" of

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The Holy Land—Then and Now

Exclusive in the Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wishes to explain to its readers and to its many new subscribers to the series, "The Holy Land—Then and Now," that these articles will appear only in this newspaper and will not be published in book form.

This series will appear daily from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30. It was written exclusively for the Monitor by its well-known staff correspondent and special writer, R. H. Markham, who has but recently completed his wide travels throughout the Holy Land to prepare this material.

This notice is authorized by the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and is published in answer to the many inquiries from those interested in the articles and desirous of knowing whether they might ultimately be available in book form.

They will not be printed in book form and will be available only in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Landon Pledges Subsidies In Farm Aid Program

By **Erwin D. Canham**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 23—In many a farm belt home today—and in many cities, too—is Gov. Alfred M. Landon's long-awaited farm program being weighed, as the Republican candidate himself takes an extra day in this agricultural capital for busy consultations with party leaders.

The Republican farm viewpoint and farm program are now before the American people. Last night, to an eager and enthusiastic crowd of some 20,000 persons at the Iowa State Fair grounds, Governor Landon expounded the general view that "the American farmer should be a lord on his own farm," and proposed to continue many different forms of federal benefit payments to assist this lordly status.

Sharp Line Drawn

In attempting to weigh the meaning and importance of this crucial farm speech, a sharp line of distinction must be drawn between the Republican viewpoint and the Republican program. The viewpoint is one designed to appeal to every nostalgic "good-old-times" instinct in the farm populace, and doubtless these yearnings are strong. The doctrine of old-fashioned independence, based upon unlimited production, was preached by Governor Landon with the nearest approach to sentimentality in any of his speeches.

But the Republican farm program is something very different. Although the viewpoint is that of the economy of abundance rather than that of scarcity, the practical application of this theory in a concrete program seem to contain many implicit interferences with lordly independence, and even a back-handed form of crop control.

Governor Landon's program contained these concrete steps:

1. Fulfillment of all benefit-contracts already made by the present Administration.
2. Relief checks to drought sufferers, as well as seed loans and other assistance.
3. Benefit payments to make up to the farmer the difference between low world prices and a fair, or "parity" price in the domestic market.
4. A plan to store surplus crops on the farm, permitting farmers to borrow money against such stored-up surpluses.
5. A long-term conservation and land-use program to "bring our farm plant into proper balance," paid for by benefit payments.
6. Encouragement of development of new crops, perhaps with financial aid, and of greater use of agricultural products in industry.
7. Crop insurance.
8. Limitation of all benefit payments to the "family-size" farm.

Benefits to Farmers

Under most of these headings, some sort of federal benefit payment to farmers is planned. Under the long-range land use proposal, Governor Landon proposes to achieve "surplus removal" so as to make unnecessary protracted benefit payments to farmers to compensate the difference between world prices and "parity" prices.

But neither Governor Landon nor the Republican platform from which he quotes explains exactly how the parity price is to be made up. His plan differs basically from the new-deal method of seeking to reach the price mainly by preventing production of surpluses for which no market existed.

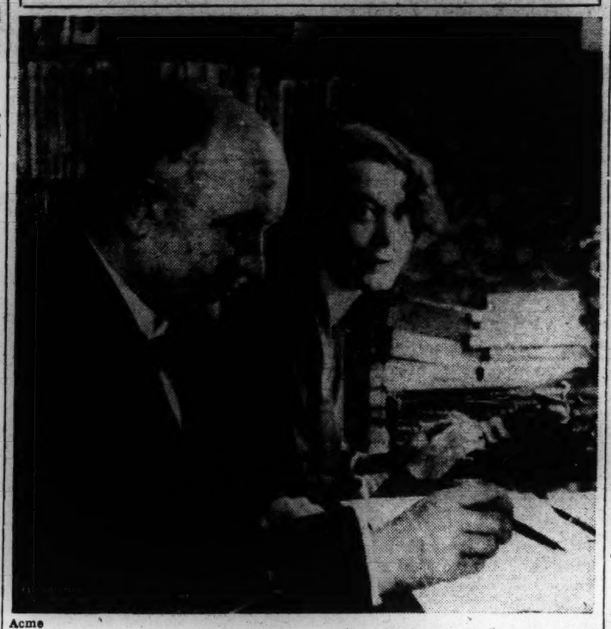
The Landon plan as applied to wheat, hogs, cotton and tobacco resembles the two-price, or "base and surplus" method of farm relief with one price for domestic consumption and another—the world price—for the export surplus. The two-price plan, however, called for price-fixing, and Governor Landon merely proposes a subsidy or payment on the domestically-consumed portion.

He proposes, therefore, unlimited production, with the farmer to receive enough compensation to give him a fair price, but with no device for getting rid of surpluses, except by the long-range method of acreage "balance" and by storage.

Governor Landon's hosts arranged a super-dramatic entrance, or Paul Revere's ride, for him last night. His introducer, Miss Agnes Samuelson, in a speech parelleling Lincoln's Gettysburg address, finished by pointing her arm at full length down the race track to the turn, an eighth of a mile from the grandstand in which the crowd sat, and exclaimed, "I present your standard bearer, Alfred M. Landon."

And sure enough, an open motor-car came speeding down the track. A spotlight was focused on the car's back seat, where stood Governor Landon.

Called to Form Swedish Cabinet



Acme

Per Albin Hansson (With Daughter)
Successful Leader of Social Democrats

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23 (AP)—Per Albin Hansson, former premier and leader of the Social Democrats, today accepted a call from King Gustaf V to form a new cabinet.

The Social Democrats regained control of the Swedish parliamentary chamber in elections Sunday.

Premier Axel Pehrsson resigned today but was asked to hold his cabinet members in office until a new government is formed.

(Mr. Pehrsson, leader of the Agrarian party, became head of the Government June 18 after the Socialist cabinet of former Premier Hansson resigned June 15 following defeat of a Socialist-sponsored old-age pension bill in Parliament. His cabinet included four members of the Peasant party.)

'Most Favored Nation' Idea Wins Approval Of Geneva Economists

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (AP)—"The most favored nation" clause in commercial treaties, an important factor in United States trade policy, was endorsed today by the Permanent Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

The most favored nation clause, said the report, "constitutes an essential guarantee for the maintenance and development of world trade."

The committee added that the clause lost most of its practical effectiveness when international commerce was subjected to quotas and exchange restrictions. But, it said, it even then remains effective where customs duties are concerned, thus narrowing the field in which it is necessary to devise other guarantees of equitable treatment.

In the long run, the report stated, arrangements such as quotas and foreign exchange control and clearing agreements are incompatible with prosperous trade. It added: "What is needed, therefore, is an effort to repair at the earliest possible moment this fundamental injury to the mechanism of international trade."

Pittsburgh Charity Bequest

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23 (AP)—Edwin Robert Crawford, former president of the McKeesport Tin Plate company, left approximately $1,500,000 to charity under the terms of his will filed for probate Sept. 21. Attorneys estimated his total estate amounted to $3,825,000. Mr. Crawford instructed that "first consideration" be given in his charity bequest to employees of the tin plate company.

Relief Bill Rises; Hopkins Rejects New Jersey Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—With the winter relief burden on his hands ahead of time, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, today looked into New Jersey's experiment in decentralized relief but pronounced it unsatisfactory on the whole.

A WPA report disclosed that on Sept. 5 there were 3,427,129 persons employed on work relief jobs, or more than at any time since last May. This early fall rise in relief needs was attributed chiefly to the drought since Department of Labor figures show private factory employment in August has reached the highest level for any month since September, 1930.

The number of persons given special jobs in the drought area up to the first week in September was 165,443. In addition there was an increase in regular WPA workers from July 11 to Sept. 5 of 171,824.

Puzzles Observers

This anomaly of an increasing relief burden accompanying an upswing in industrial employment is one that has long puzzled economic observers. For a while it was explainable by exhaustion of resources, but it seems to be more pronounced than ever in this election year, despite resurveys ordered by President Roosevelt in an effort to reduce demands for federal funds.

Labor department figures show that 960,000 workers were absorbed in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries between August, 1935, and August, 1936. No comparable figures as to the total increase in relief rolls are available since the switch from direct relief to WPA and the return of care for "unemployables" to the states came within that period. In November of last year, however, there were 155,000 fewer persons on government relief jobs than are at present.

Replies to Charge

To Mr. Hopkins' charge that New Jersey's attempt to pass its entire direct relief burden back to individual communities, Arthur Mudd, state relief director, replied, "If any one wants to find a complaint against relief, he can always find it, anytime, anywhere. There never has been such a thing as adequate relief."

Mr. Hopkins' analysis of the New Jersey experiment concluded that, "decentralized relief administration at its best provides a type of care that compares well with former standards and at its worst represents complete failure to meet the problems of persons destitute through no fault of their own."

Failure Noted

In Orange county, it was stated, destitute persons appear to have been receiving care approximating that provided by the former state relief administration, but "in Buena Vista, Commercial and Ewing townships, where relief outlays were slashed most severely, there was an almost complete failure to give adequate care to needy families and serious suffering was frequently encountered."

Differences in the amount of care being administered in various New Jersey communities is not attributable solely to policies of local officials, the report said, but to the condition of local treasuries. In most instances where a municipality is financially embarrassed it is likely to have a relatively high relief burden, it was pointed out.

Veterans Told To Call Halt On Benefits Quest

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—New York was unanimously named the 1937 American Legion convention city today.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, United States Administrator of Veterans Affairs, told the American Legion today that his bureau contemplated no reduction in veterans' benefits but warned ex-service men to go slowly in seeking additional governmental aid for themselves and their dependents.

"It is my advice that in the consideration of future proposals for the enactment of additional legislation beneficial to veterans and to their dependents," he said, "due recognition be given to existing benefits, and care exercised to avoid the possibility of claims of injustice to that group of citizens not falling within the classification of war veterans and their dependents."

Giving Employment

"It seems to me that it is of the first importance," he said, "that we think of all veterans as citizens first; and yield not to the sympathy which we would extend to the entire group by class or special legislation, but see to it that we are able to extend assistance to all groups or classes who in an emergency may need the helping hand of their Government."

General Hines proposed that the Legion set up a national organization for placing unemployed veterans in private jobs, declaring that such a campaign "directly and indirectly would add to the stability and security of our country and its citizenship."

Friendly Federation

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged the Legion to stand with organized labor against American participation in the "most perilous and distressing situation which exists in Europe."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Legion's eighteenth national convention, he further remarked: "We must not become involved in a foreign war in which we have no direct concern."

In a radio network broadcast he said:

"The neutrality legislation already passed by Congress must be and should be strengthened."

Mr. Green expressed the view that "unemployment seriously affects the morale of those directly involved, as well as those dependent upon them. It creates a fertile field for the dissemination of subversive doctrines. America will always be safe, if working men and women are guaranteed work and are accorded the opportunity to work and earn a decent living."

Changing Constitution

The remedy, he said, is reduction of daily and weekly hours of work to meet effects of "mechanical and technological equipment utilized in manufacturing industries." He declared that the Legion and the federation were in accord on child welfare, promotion of highway safety, defense of the public school system, extension of better educational opportunities for all classes of people, efforts to suppress crime, development of human welfare, promotion of civic betterment and community service, and an "adequate national defense." He spoke of social and economic wrongs which must be righted and he maintained that this can be done in a proper and orderly way.

"Even the Constitution of our great country," he observed, "is neither fixed nor static. It can be changed, under our Democratic procedure, when the people decide that a change is necessary. They must be accorded the right not only to change the fundamental law of the land, when such action seems necessary, but to secure passage of legislation designed to meet the requirements of modern living."

Music Contests

Contest officials announced the Hot Springs, Ark., trio as first place winner in the music contests of the Legion auxiliary. Toledo, Ohio, was second and Milwaukee third in the trio section. Keyser, W. Va., won first place in the quartet section, with Waukon, Iowa, second and Toledo third. In the sextet contest, Toledo won first place, Queens County, N. Y., second, and St. Louis, third. Plymouth, Penna., won first place in the glee club competition. St. Paul, Minn., was second, and St. Louis, Mo., third.

Patriotic Education Urged on Auxiliary

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23 (AP)—Miss Agnes Samuelson, superintendent of public instruction in Iowa, urged the national convention of the American Legion auxiliary today to function as "an agency in patriotic education" and to keep dangerous "isms" out of the nation's schools.

Miss Samuelson continued:

"You are an agency in patriotic education. The historic function of the schools is to serve the purpose of our form of government. The school is democracy in action."

The auxiliary is to nominate Mrs. O. W. Hahn, of Wayne, Neb., for president, and five divisional vice-presidents. Like Mrs. Hahn, those mentioned for the vice-presidential posts are unopposed. They are:

Mrs. Florence Snodgrass, Phoenix, Ariz., western division; Mrs. J. J. Bromley, Springfield, Vt., eastern division; Mrs. W. S. Deveese, Troy, Ohio, central division; Mrs. Ella O'Brien, Denver, Colo., northwestern division, and Mrs. S. Allison Hardy, Columbus, Miss., southern division.

Martial Law Rules Big Shanghai Area

(Continued from Page 1)

large part of the International Settlement.

In addition, Japanese reservists, comprising civilian volunteer forces from the local Japanese colony, also were called out and accompanied the marines to their positions.

The special service ship Muroto, due in Shanghai at 7 a. m., Thursday, was bringing more marines.

On military orders, Japanese school authorities closed their schools and Japanese children were ordered to keep off the streets.

One Suspect Taken

One alleged Chinese gunman was seized and taken to Japanese marine headquarters immediately after the three Marines were shot. Later, hearing that a second suspect was hiding in a motion picture theater near the scene of the shootings, Japanese marines took over the theater, stopped the film, and forced the audience to submit to individual search.

The suspect was not found, it was understood.

Japanese authorities stated:

"Before the night is over we shall take adequate steps to protect Japanese lives and property in Shanghai."

Area Enlarged

They enlarged the martial law area as the night wore on, extending Japanese marine control to the north bank of Soochow Creek, which runs through the heart of the International Settlement.

This was on the same line established by Japanese, with machine guns, during the 1932 Shanghai war.

Numerous foreign hotels, the International Settlement post office and other prominent public institutions were within the Japanese-controlled area.

The cruiser Idzumo, flagship of the Japanese Third Fleet, landed 100 Japanese marines, who immediately took up special guard duty around the local Japanese consulate, located across the street from the Astor House hotel.

Other important Japanese centers are located in the Hongkew district of the International Settlement, where a majority of Shanghai's Japanese residents reside.

The shooting occurred at the intersection of the Woosung and Haining roads, shortly after 8 p. m..

Admiral Nagano Takes Over Naval Command With News From China

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Admiral Osumi Nagano, minister of the navy, assumed active command of the Japanese fleet tonight following news that three Japanese sailors had been shot, one fatally, at Shanghai.

Admiral Nagano canceled a previous schedule to accompany Emperor Hirohito on his tour of army war maneuvers to remain here to direct disposition of naval forces in Chinese waters.

Political circles considered the navy minister's decision, coming after receipt of the report, of vital importance due to the tension in Shanghai. All cabinet members regard it their highest duty to accompany the Emperor on his inspection trip.

Rainier Sets Record Of 300,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—For the first time in the history of the Rainier National park, the attendance for a season has passed 300,000. The highest previous record was in 1931 when 293,662 visitors passed through the park gates.

Paul H. Sceva, manager of the park company, attributes the growing favor in which the public holds the park to the broad paved highway leading there from the big centers of population, to the comfort to be found in the hostelries there, to the hundreds of small overnight cabins and tents in the park, to the extensive advertising of the glories of the mountain and to the growing love of the American people for their own great out-of-doors.

Though the lodge in the park recently closed for the summer season, and guide service and both foot and saddle trips have been discontinued, the mountain still attracts numerous visitors, as many persons believe the late fall is the most picturesque time to visit the mountain. Then the foliage is beautiful in red and yellow, and the rocks, bared of snow, form a somber background in the fall haze. Tourists often like to go up to the mountain for the blueberry and huckleberry season which hangs on surprisingly late.

For many weeks yet accommodations can be had at Longmire Springs, where National Park Inn will be kept open and cottages be available; and at Sunrise, where the cabin service will be kept up for overnight visitors.

The stage service has been cut to one return trip a day, the stage leaving Tacoma at 9:15 in the morning, and Paradise at 3:30 that afternoon.

Labor Board Appointment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has appointed Donald Wakefield Smith, Washington, D. C., attorney, a member of the National Labor Relations board. Mr. Smith will succeed John M. Carmody who resigned about a month ago to accept an appointment with the Rural Electrification administration.

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League Is Facing Italy's Withdrawal From Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

is deeply resentful. Italian delegates have already withdrawn from the radio conference. There is a definite possibility that the Locarno conference, to which Britain attaches considerable importance, will become impossible this year. Indeed, in British circles it is openly declared that hope of fruitful European negotiations at an early date must now be abandoned.

As for the French, it would appear that the Blum Cabinet, even more than its predecessors, has a feat to accomplish relative to isolation in Europe, since the estrangement of Italy means the strengthening of Germany, which in turn creates a center of attraction for Danubian and other countries. It is noticeable that while British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has remained silent, the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, has undertaken in the credentials committee the defense of the exclusion of Ethiopia in the superior interests of European peace.

Two Factors in Revolt

The revolt against the Anglo-French lead is attributed to various causes. First, there is doubtless genuine disgust in some quarters at the cynicism of the proposed methods. Second, the smaller nations strongly protest against the dictatorship of Britain and France who tried to make a bargain with Italy behind their backs.

There is doubtless a continuance of the attempt to make the League a sort of International popular front and this feeling has been revived by the Spanish civil strife.

Litvinoff Changes

It is understood that Maxim Litvinoff of Russia was favorable to the arrangement with Italy until after his conversations with Marcel Rosenberg, the Russian ambassador to Madrid, and Julio Alvarez Del, the Spanish foreign minister, who is prepared to denounce Germany, Italy and Portugal from the platform of the League to the dismay of some other delegations here.

Pressure is again being put on Dr. Armindo Monteiro, foreign minister of Portugal, by Mr. Eden to attend the sessions in London of the European non-intervention committee.

4-Power Pact Opposed

But there is yet another highly important political motive, namely opposition to the four-power pact which again makes its appearance. The Locarno Conference — even though Belgium would attend—would, it is thought, be an effort to renew the working accord of four countries—France, Britain, Italy and Germany. This has always been regarded askance by Central and Eastern Europe, inasmuch as it confines attention to the west and relegates the east to a secondary position. It would also establish the hierarchy of certain Great Powers who would thus dominate Europe. Russia is once again removed by this consideration.

Must Vote Be Unanimous?

Delicate technical problems are raised by the maneuvers against Ethiopia. It was debated whether unanimity in the Assembly is required to send the case to The Hague. If so, a delegation friendly to Italy could wreck the proposal. Even in the Ethiopian camp there was talk of voting against such reference, for the simple reason that if the project falls to the ground, Ethiopia will insist on remaining in its seat and it will be difficult to invent another way for excluding the Negus. Until this preliminary matter was settled in one sense or the other, the work of the Assembly would be held up.

Why Send Case to Hague?

It was being urged here today that little or nothing was to be gained by sending the Ethiopian question to The Hague for judicial settlement. By the time a decision was ready the League Assembly would be ended and the issue would be settled. At any rate it was argued that the Ethiopians should be seated and allowed to participate in the Assembly, under the rules.

The question was raised as to who would be the plaintiff appearing against Ethiopia, if the case went to the World Court, since Italy is remaining aloof from the present Assembly.

When news of the committee's decision favoring Ethiopia was known, large crowds gathered in front of the hotel where Haile Selassie is stopping and cheered him.

Rome Sees Mussolini Likely to Stay Away From Geneva Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 23—It is now assumed here that Italy will send no representative to this year's ordinary Assembly of the League of Nations.

Even if the League decides that no Ethiopian delegates will be allowed to sit in that Assembly, pending the final decision from the world court, Italy will remain aloof, it is declared.

Italy's non-participation in the work of the League will apparently last until this question is definitely settled in a manner satisfactory to Italian sensibilities. The repercussions here to the surprising but not entirely unexpected developments at Geneva have been extremely unfavorable.

Patience Near End

In some quarters it is hinted that the Duce's patience towards the League has reached its limit and that it is not altogether excluded that Italy will definitely resign from Geneva. Most people, however, do not expect such dramatic action, for Benito Mussolini, despite his indifference towards the League, fully realizes the advantages of League membership.

Meanwhile in the League, it is felt that the absence of Italy from Geneva postpones the opening of diplomatic conversations between the representations of the Great Powers on problems of great importance, such as the resumption of negotiations for a new Locarno.

Italy's Case

Italy disclaims responsibility for the situation which has arisen. Italy claims to have given proof of its moderation and good will by only demanding that the Assembly should exclude from its work the representatives of a government which it holds to be non-existent. Its request not having been accepted, Italy considers that the League has made an unfriendly gesture toward Rome. It now remains to be seen whether the incident will cause Italy's foreign policy to move in the direction of closer co-operation with Germany or whether the incontestable rivalry between these two states in certain aspects of their Central European and Balkan policies will ultimately cause Premier Mussolini to swallow the Geneva "insult."

Grand Sire From Indiana Elected by Odd Fellows

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—George Hershman of Crown Point, Ind., was elected Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at yesterday's session of the anual convention.

Officers of the order representing the 3000 delegates in attendance voted to hold the 1937 convention at Milwaukee, Wis., next September.

The Ladies' auxiliary elected Miss Ruby E. Gleiser of Estevan, Saskatchewan, as president and Miss Harriet Reeves, Westerly, Mass., vice-president.

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Insurgent Drive To Save Alcazar, Loyalists Believe

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TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 23—Fascist war planes blew up a vital railway bridge a few miles outside Toledo while Government military leaders within the city, fearing a new air raid at any moment, rushed fresh troops northward to meet Moorish columns from Maqueda.

Fascist columns were advancing rapidly on Torrijos, some 15 miles north of Toledo, on the main highway.

With Torrijos captured, the Fascists would have almost an unimpeded road to the gates of Toledo.

With three enemy planes dipping overhead, the Government forces within Toledo renewed their assault on the besieged Alcazar, whose doughty Fascist defenders staved off defeat for the sixty-third consecutive day.

Although the Fascist firing was all but halted, the Government leaders ordered continued bombardment of the ruins as infantry units, throwing their grenades, closed in below in a final effort to rout out the wearied defenders.

One Government officer said the insurgents' drive on the Toledo sector apparently was aimed at rescuing their besieged comrades in the ancient Alcazar into which 1700 Fascist men, women and children fled almost nine weeks ago.

How many are still alive, after the almost incessant bombardments, and the explosion of two tons of dynamite, no one professed to know.

Fascists Report Slight Resistance to Drives Toward Spanish Capital

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WITH FASCIST HEADQUARTERS AT TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, Sept. 23 — Fascist commanders, with strategic highway points firmly in their possession, launched a fresh drive today against government defenders blocking roads leading to Madrid and Toledo.

The new offensive spread in three subdue the region west of Madrid.

Headed by advance Moorish patrols, one insurgent column marched northeast along the main highway toward hastily-reinforced government lines near Santa Cruz del Retamar. The objective of this Fascist force was Navalcarnero, 26 miles northeast of Maqueda.

A second column was ordered to advance southeast toward Toledo from Torrijos, secondary highway point six miles south of Maqueda which the Fascists occupied yesterday.

A third column hit out straight north from Maqueda toward Escalona and Almonox in an effort to subdue the region west of Madrid before turning for a fresh drive on the capital.

Headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Fascist forces, announced that the insurgent advances were meeting only sporadic resistance from Socialist soldiers and the Government defenders were easily routed in most sectors.

Five thousand residents and 20,000 Fascist soldiers strained the housing facilities of Talavera and hotels, apartment houses and garages were requisitioned for military billets. Food was scarce.

August Job Placements Increased in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 — Jobs in private industry were found for 13,370 persons during August through efforts of the New York State Employment service and the National Re-employment service, the total figures representing an increase of 37.7 per cent over those for August, 1935, Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, announced today. In addition to the private placements, jobs in public service were given 2099 persons, he added.

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Madrid Summons 'Every Able Man' To Defend State

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MADRID, Sept. 23—The Spanish Government has broadcast an urgent call to "every man able to carry a gun or help build defenses" in an effort to stem the fascist advance toward the capital.

The Government announced that all of its forces, volunteer and regular, had submitted to martial rule "as regards all questions of discipline and law."

Enlistment crews began visiting cafés and asking every able-bodied citizen "why are you not at the front?"

Want Youthful Workers

The city's main thoroughfares were deluged with pamphlets calling upon "youthful workers" to enlist in a new battalion of trench diggers and builders of barbed-wire entranglements. The battalion will be termed the "They Shall Not Pass" brigade.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry began a "weeding-out" process to eliminate timorous soldiers.

A terrific battle raged on unabated into the night about the strategic juncture of highways leading to Madrid and Toledo.

Counter-Offensives

The Governments Gen. José Asension ordered immediate counter-offensives from Torrijos toward Maqueda and from Santa Cruz and Deretamar, on the Madrid-Maqueda road.

More than 1000 troops were being rushed from Toledo to Torrijos. The town is 10 miles from Maqueda; 15 from Toledo.

During the day-long struggle near Maqueda, the Government said its planes had inflicted severe casualties on the columns of Fascist attackers.

Additional reinforcements were sent from Toledo to Torrijos to prevent any surprise Fascist movement toward where the Government artillery and militia again renewed their assault on the besieged Fascists within the blasted fortress of the Alcazar.

"Advantage" Claimed

On other fronts the Government military proclaimed a "clear advantage." It announced:

1. An aerial bombardment, intermittent for more than two weeks, laid ruins half of the northern city of Oveido. Bombardment was resumed in a desperate attempt to capture the city.

2. In the Guadarrama sector, 72 of the enemy were killed and over 200 wounded in a repulse of their advance.

3. Shelling of Cordoba and Granada was begun again, and in the Aragon sector, the Government forces took Otero Sanatorium, which had been used as a Fascist garrison.

4. Numerous casualties were reported in a clash between Government forces and an enemy column at Barbastro in the Huesca sector.

Yesterday was the last day during which the American Embassy in Madrid could be used as a refuge. All Americans henceforth will be on their own. Embassy officials said there were 144 Americans including 48 Puerto Ricans and 24 Filipinos still in Madrid.

New York State to Teach Road Safety in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Seeking to prevent accidents by the proper training of youth, the State of New York will undertake a comprehensive traffic safety program in the public schools, according to Dr. Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education, in a report before school principals and superintendents today.

In announcing that safety education would receive more attention, Dr. Graves referred to a joint resolution of the New York Legislature requesting the regents of the University of the State of New York to assist in objectives of the safety movement.

Negroes at Mass Meeting Uphold Roosevelt Program

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—A mass meeting of Negroes gathered in Madison Square Garden Sept. 21 on the 74th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared their support for "the social and economic program" of President Roosevelt.

Proceedings of the meeting were radiocast to 25 similar gatherings in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New York, West Virginia, Kentucky and the District of Columbia and over a national network.

Donald Richberg, former NRA head and chief speaker, assailed the Liberty League and asserted its program would lead to dictatorships such as exist in Europe.

Many 'Happenstances' Cross Trail of 1936 Political Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The 1936 political campaign may go down in history as the "campaign of coincidences."

The strange habit things have had of "breaking" just at the right moment for the New Deal has made some people begin to wonder if "thunder-stealing" is not a part of the Roosevelt political strategy.

The series of "happenstances" began back last January. Just as elaborate plans were being advertised for the dinner given by the American Liberty League (to which John J. Raskob had been a liberal contributor) the internal revenue bureau announced that Mr. Raskob owed the Government $617,000 in delinquent taxes.

Held Government Knew

"No politics involved," said administration leaders, but Mr. Raskob maintained that the government had known about his stock transactions for four or five years and had never charged him before of withholding anything belonging to the government.

Along in the spring, the President's critic, Eugene Talmadge was up before the Georgia primaries for renomination as Governor. Shortly before it was time for the Georgians to vote, the Works Progress Administration made the discovery that a Talmadge henchman had been using WPA workers to mail out campaign literature. Considerable to-do was made about the case in new deal circles.

The week the Republican National Convention convened in Cleveland found President Roosevelt making a "historical" trip to the Southwest on which he divided newspaper headlines with his political opponents.

More "Coincidences"

Two more of the "coincidences" have occurred within last week. On Saturday a White House secretary disclosed with the intention of discrediting "a planned attempt led by a certain notorious newspaper owner to make it appear that the President passively accepts the support of alien organizations hostile to the American form of government."

Certain that with such smoke there must be some fire, newspaper reporters searched around until they found that New York American, owned by William Randolph Hearst, was preparing to run an editorial Sunday, charging that the Communist party is actively supporting President Roosevelt for re-election.

Even more skillful was the timing of the President's crop insurance proposal. It is a well-known fact that Secretary Wallace has had no little difficulty in convincing the President of the merits of this new farm aid plan. On Sunday, in a letter setting up a committee to devise a workable plan, the President capitulated.

Crop Insurance

Shortly thereafter, Gov. Alfred M. Landon with the manuscript for the speech he is to deliver tonight in Des Moines in hand, admitted that he was all prepared to come out for the crop insurance principle. Thus the most mysterious coincidence of the whole campaign was created.

Did President Roosevelt know what Governor Landon intended to say tonight?

The question was put point blank to Secretary Wallace. He denied that he had any knowledge of what Governor Landon would say. "Lots of things just naturally crowd up and come through together in the fall every four years," he said. He did go so far as to indicate, however, that he had talked over with new dealers the possibility of Governor Landon's dealing with farm affairs in his next speech.

Just who is the skillful timer of the Roosevelt political punches no one knows. So wide has been the variety of instances in which he has already stolen the show from his opponents that observers here are beginning to wonder if he himself is not an enthusiast for "coincidences."

Rochester Now Quiet Would be 'Quietest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23—Already reasonably quiet for a place of 330,000 population, Rochester is about to take a leaf out of the book of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York in anti-noise legislation designed to make it the quietest city in America.

An ordinance covering virtually everything from barking dogs to pneumatic drills and providing a $1 fine or one-day jail for violation of the law is in the hands of the City Council's Public Safety committee. It was drawn up by a citizens' committee named by City Manager Harold Baker to study methods of silencing unnecessary noises.

The ordinance singles out vehicles "so out of repair that they emit loud and unnecessary noises"—and that includes street cars—as one of the major offenses against the quietude of the city. It also forbids unnecessary sounding of motor horns, trolley bells or amplifying devices on advertising trucks; playing radios and musical instruments in a manner annoying to neighborhoods and "loud and excessive noises" by ash gangs in handling containers.

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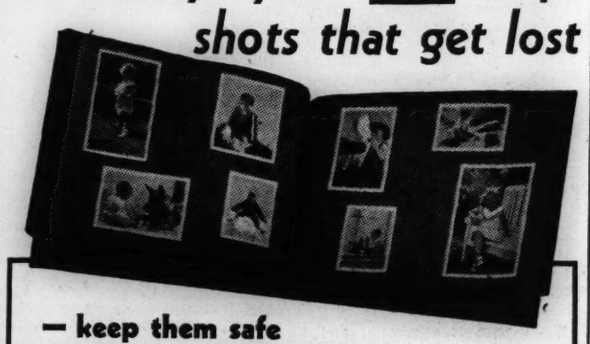
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Uruguay Severs Relations With Madrid Regime

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 23 (AP)—Uruguay has broken off diplomatic relations with the Spanish government because of the reported executions of three sisters of a Uruguayan diplomat in Madrid.

Those reported killed were Dolores, Consuelo and Maria Aguiar, sisters of Montevideo's honorary vice-consul in Madrid. Reports to the Uruguayan capital said that the sisters, missing for eight days, were found shot to death. They had been executed by the Spanish militia, the Uruguay reports charged.

The severance of relations between the two Spanish-speaking countries followed a cabinet meeting in which the killings were reported.

It was said by Government sources that the cabinet had made its decision because it believed the Madrid Government had not demonstrated it could control the actions of its militia.

It also was announced that henceforth Uruguayan interests in war-torn Spain would be left in the hands of the Argentine representatives in Madrid.

Catapult Hurls German Plane On Flight to Azores

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—A 10-ton German flying boat, Aeolus, was catapulted into the air yesterday to begin a trip to the Azores and thus continue experimental flying preliminary to proposed inauguration of regular trans-Atlantic mail and express service.

The big diesel-powered ship was hurled into the air from the deck of the mothership, Schwabenland. Earlier, the Schwabenland catapulted a sister ship of the Aeolus, the Zephir, into the air for a 20-minute demonstration flight about New York. It is understood that another experimental round-trip trans-Atlantic flight will be begun by the Aeolus and the Zephir when the Schwabenland reaches the Azores.

The catapult, designed to toss out a 14-ton airplane, utilizes compressed air in contrast to the American method of using a gunpowder charge for propulsion.

The idea of the catapult is that the original power needed to lift a flying boat out of the suction of the water is thereby overcome, permitting the ship to carry sufficient fuel for about 1000 miles more flying than if the take-off had been from the water. The plane achieves a speed of about 85 miles an hour within 120 feet.

The Germans hope to start their trans-Atlantic service between Germany and the United States next year. The present flights are to check meteorological data.

The Rand in Miniature Shown at Johannesburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — A model of the whole of the Witwatersrand at the Empire exhibition in Johannesburg contains 200,000 Lilliputian buildings and structures as well as tens of thousands of tiny trees. So exact is the reproduction that individual houses can be recognized.

Fifty-seven feet from end to end, this model of the goldfields between Randfontein and Springs is in natural colors and is on the scale of one to 5000. The material used is plaster of Paris, mixed with chemicals designed to increase the durability. Infinite patience was needed in making the square yards of minute buildings, skillfully colored. The model has taken about a year to complete.

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Danzig Measures Are Set To Suppress All Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Time after time the question of Danzig has come before the League which is charged by the Versailles Treaty to guarantee Danzig's constitution and to protect its minorities. Since the National Socialist Government has been in power, the complaints of various parties, Socialists, Catholics, Jews, have multiplied and High Commissioner Sean Lester, has been compelled to appeal to the Council at Geneva.

The latest measures taken by the Senate of the "Free City" tend to the suppression of those who are opposed to the Nazi régime. They doubtless must be interpreted as definite breach of the Constitution. But it is difficult for the League to take up the challenge at a time when it is preoccupied with the task of keeping the peace in Europe against much more serious threats.

Greiser Claims Backing

The President of the Danzig Senate, Dr. Arthur Greiser, has flatly declared that he has bchind him not only the majority in Danzig, but the great German population. Therefore the tendency here is to avoid precipitate action lest hope of a general European understanding should be wrecked on Danzig.

The new regulation, which apparently would destroy the rights of minorities placed under the safeguard of Mr. Lester, are summarised as follows:

1. Organization will be dissolved if members with the knowledge of the board spread news which may endanger the interests of the State or communicate it to political quarters. (This might deny to minorities the right to appeal).

Police Get Power

2. Orders of a political nature issued by the police are no longer subject to examination by the regular courts. This regularizes police measures regarding public meetings, organizing societies, freedom of the Prtss, possession of weapons, and "protective" custody." (This could mean the arbitrary repression of opposition.)

3. The maximum terms of protective custody have been prolonged from three weeks to three months.

4. Members of the Senate may no longer be responsible editors. If this regulation is violated, the newspaper concerned will be banned.

Affront Alleged

Some such step was anticipated when Dr. Greiser, at the moment when the prestige of the League was suffering from abandonment of sanctions against Italy, came before the Council in connection with the international incident provoked by the visit of the German cruiser Leipzig to Danzig. The officers ignoring the ordinary etiquette, had neglected to call on Mr. Lester, the official representative of the League. This appeared to be a studied affront, the more regrettable in that the relations of the High Commissioner with the German Government, though limited in character have hitherto been corect.

It would have been unwise to make too much of a manifestation of discourtesy, but the background of the incident is particularly unpleasant, and its consequences were serious.

Disorders Cited

In addition to the long series of unrepaired offenses against League administration, there were grave disorders on the occasion of a meeting of the German National Socialist party in Danzig. Mr. Lester had reminded Dr. Greiser of the need of prompt and impartial behavior by the police in the preservation of order. The district leader of the Party in Danzig, Albert Forster, announced his intention of addressing meetings, and bitterly abused the opposition.

"By this time," reported Mr. Lester, "the city was in a state of considerable excitement, with fear, anger, and nervousness. The significance attached in Danzig to Herr Forster's declarations cannot be appreciated unless it is remembered that his disciplined party organizations include those with some thousands of uniformed and drilled men, a number of whom live in barracks, and that these organizations were making daily marches through the streets. Some partisan and sometimes violent newspaper comment did nothing to alleviate my anxiety

Fears Aroused

"I began to take a graver view of the situation which might very quickly develop. I feared an attempt on the part of Herr Forster to carry out what appeared to be a threat—and it is to be remembered that although he has power, he has no official position in Danzig, and no responsibility for law and order.

"I therefore sent on June 16 to the Government a note expressing my anxiety about the general situation and again emphasized that vigorous and impartial police action in dealing with any disorders appeared to be the first essential. . . . The President of the Senate replied pointing out that similar disturbances and worse occurred in many other countries."

League Committee Set Up

In view of the language of Dr. Greiser to the League Council—his implied threat to disregard it in future, and to assert the independence of the Senate, repudiating all control by the High Commissioner, the Council decided to constitute a committee of three members, Great Britain, France, and Portugal, to follow developments. Anthony Eden for some time has been rapporteur of Danzig questions, and happened to be president of the council on this occasion. A peculiar responsibility therefore falls upon him to conduct the affair with discretion.

It is noted that the session of the Council was not closed but merely adjourned. This decision was a sign of the apprehension that important consequences would ensue from Mr. Greiser's attitude.

The League's position is difficult. It sees no good in forcing a quarrel with Germany which would follow any action against the Nazi party in Danzig. Further Poland, which alone has any real stake in the continued freedom of Danzig, had made no protest. On the contrary, Poland has ostentatiously practiced a policy of conciliation with Germany, and when Danzig problems have come before the League, has plainly shown that it does not wish to set itself against German sentiment.

Not League's Role

Even were it otherwise, and if Germano-Polish relations were not so friendly, it would seem that the rôle of the League as peacemaker would scarcely be properly fulfilled in doing anything which would again make Danzig an apple of discord between Poland and Germany. If Poland is satisfied, why should the League make trouble?

Dr. Greiser, in his statement to the League Council, accused the Geneva institution of having stirred up strife over Danzig. He praised Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Pilsudski for their success in establishing peaceful relations between Germany and Poland. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, would seem to be acquainted in advance with Danzig-German intentions, though Geneva still believes that Poland cannot remain indifferent to any direct attack on its rights in Danzig. Poland may, however, disinterest itself in matters affecting minorities, since it has already denounced the intervention of the League in minorities problems in Poland itself, and has torn up its own minorities treaty.

Assuming that Germany and Poland have an accord about Danzig—which can hardly be doubted, and is no more extraordinary than their agreement about the corridor which many observers regarded as an unsurmountable obstacle to a Germano-Polish Entente—it would seem that the continuation of the control of the League must become anomalous.

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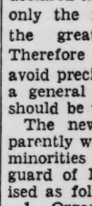

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

peace, so strong on the echo of battle that it always seems to deny that there will ever be a night when men will march again.

League—Orient Takes on New Importance

As Ethiopia holds the limelight the League of Nations, headlines are fashioned in the Orient.

Japan lands armed bluejackets in Shanghai's international Settlement, and establishes martial law. Cause of this drastic action was the shooting of three Japanese marines, one fatally. Japanese scour the region for the "gunmen" who did the shooting. Queries are raised immediately whether this action is authorized by the Government or by commanders in the field, outraged by a series of Chinese attacks on Japanese.

Prominent in the headlines are momentous events at Geneva. The credentials committee of the League of Nations boldly burns its bridges (and possibly those on the Tiber) and recommends the seating of the Ethiopian delegation. No passing of the decision to the World Court! Bluntly, unequivocally, the members of the credentials committee fly in the face of Italy and decree in substance that aggression cannot terminate the life of a nation. It lives, in international law and justice.

Speed—Jenkins Lowers Land Records

David Abbott Jenkins in his yellow racing car, which suggests the "shape of things to come," clicks off records with the mile posts. On the saline floor of Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats, the British racer and fur broker lowers the 24-hour non-stop speed record and the records for 3000 miles, for 4000 miles, for 5000 miles. His 24-hour average was 153.95 miles an hour, against that of John Cobb, which was 150.16 m. p. h.

Ab Jenkins dashes on, with the assistance of a relief driver, Babe Strapp, for a go at the 48-hour record. His record-breaking machine carries two converted airplane motors and a rudder in the rear. The course by night is in the fluttering light of flares; by day flags, marking the oval, dance by. This racer, drawing so much from the machinery of aircraft, also seems to bridge the gap between land and air speed.

Arms—Germany and Russia in Rival Maneuvers

Germany and Russia hold elaborate military spectacles, revealing that militarism has permeated deeper and deeper into the strata of civilian life.

Russia again rehearses its unique contribution to war strategy—literally raining armed men from the high skies. In the Moscow district, multiple air transports formed a swaying ceiling from which 2200 men descended in parachutes. Pursuit planes raked a hypothetical enemy covering the descent of the men. It was all a mimic battle between the forces of the Blue and the Red. The Red forces finally triumphed, when they landed 3000 men in parachutes to repel the attack of the Blues. Thus the parachute technique is being perfected for offense and defense.

Germany's army holds some of its most impressive maneuvers since the World War. The civilian population also reveals there are 10,000,000 citizens mobilized, each with his assignment, for the purpose of defending Germany against air attack. Miles of subterranean cellars are completed, 250,000 all told, in which people of this nation may burrow when the bombs are exploding in the streets.

Labor—Yields to Concession and Mediation

New York state's labor canvass was splashed with bright colors.

The threatened milk strike may well have collapsed. Northern New York farmers withdraw their support from the adumbrated strike; certain leaders, eager for a strike, announce there will be, at least, a month's postponement of strike plans. Many believe the strike is permanently off, the increase of 20 cents a hundred pounds to the farmers probably having mollified them.

Mayor LaGuardia, whose conciliatory ministrations have been consistently fruitful intervenes and probably terminates a garage workers' strike. At least, a truce is arranged between employers and 6000 striking workers. Persuasion has its chance.

Washington is told it alone can avert serious labor difficulty among longshoremen on the Pacific coast. Appointment of a maratime commission by the President is urged. Existing labor contracts between the powerful International Longshoremen's union and the ship owners expire Sept. 30. This date has acquired something of zero-hour tinge; owners are inserting strike clauses into their carrying contracts.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer news room strike is still being mediated by the National Labor Relations board. The Salinas, Calif., lettuce strike is still unresolved.

In France, "stay-in" strikes crop out once again, as chocolate workers take command of 18 factories. Their action represents something of a crisis for the Government, which must deal with labor sympathetically enough to retain radical support, yet is confronted by a virtual pledge that stay-in strikes were outlawed.

The week-end strike at the United Dry Docks, Inc., shipyard, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., was called off today by vote of 1500 members of the Industrial Union of marine and shipbuilding workers of America, the Associated Press reports.

Landon—Farm Proposals Debated

Governor Landon's proposed farm program, outlined at Des Moines, is hotly debated.

Main points of the proposed Republican farm program follow:

1. **Cash benefit payments** to "family type" farmers, even for exportable surpluses at the American price rather than the prevailing world price. This export subsidy would remain while world agricultural market conditions were abnormal.

2. **Contractual relations** still outstanding between the present Administration and farmer for crop restrictions would be respected by a Republican regime.

3. **Drought relief** would be continued and enlarged if necessary.

4. **Crop insurance,** with each farmer storing his surplus in backyard cribs, would be effectuated.

Supporters of the plan applaud these features:

Plowing under and scarcity agriculture would be abandoned. Benefits would be restricted to Americans and "family type" farms. Governmental relief to agriculture would be frankly temporary. Huge payments to big business farmers would be ended. The farmer would become again "a lord on his farm."

Critics of the plan argue this wise:

The proposed program would cost as much as the New Deal farm program. It is held therefore inconsistent with Republican pledges of economy. It supports an export subsidy which permits crop dumping abroad, thus unsettling world market conditions. It gives the Government no control over production, while committing the Government to subsidize whatever surpluses are produced. It shows Governor Landon just as willing to bid for farm votes as the Democrats have been. It makes continued payments contingent upon return of normal world conditions, while perpetuating the high tariff barriers which, the critics say, are largely responsible for the abnormality of these conditions.

European League For Co-operation Pushed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Reformation of the League of Nations from a league of coercion to a league of conciliation; foundation of a European nation group patterned on the British Empire; and establishment of adequate defense measures by the British Empire as well as limited arrangements with other powers, was recommended by L. S. Amery, former British secretary of state for the colonies. He offered these ideas as a practical policy of peace for the British Empire and the world, in a speech here under the auspices of the National Council of Education.

The Spanish civil revolt had resulted in the nations of the world agreeing on a policy of neutrality and non-intervention. This policy was directly contrary in principle to the theory of universal collective security embodied in certain articles of the Covenant. The League could be saved by breaking away from the negative idea of collectively enforced peace and substituting the positive idea of the League as an instrument of conciliation and a center of international cooperation. These points were stressed by Mr. Amery.

Mr. Amery also referred to the establishment in Europe of grouping of states for general co-operation, political, military, and economic. Such a grouping was the Little Entente of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, closely associated with France, and interlocking with Greece and Turkey in the Balkan group. If France and Italy could work closely together as they were doing before the Ethiopian issue arose, their association, he said, carried with it three quarters of Europe. It only required a readiness on the part of Germany to co-operate with Italy and France in order to bring about, in effect, a new European system, embracing most of the continent west of Russia, which would have in itself elements of increasing stability and permanent peace.

"It is on these lines indeed, in the foundation of a European nation group, or commonwealth, that I see the only hope of permanent peace in Europe, and peace in Europe means much to peace in the world," said Mr. Amery.

The practical key to such a plan, he said, was in an agreement between Germany, France, and Italy.

Great Britain, Mr. Amery contended, should exercise her influence in bringing about a European union, but should not form part of such a union as she already belonged to another system of mutual co-operation for security and prosperity—the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Drought Relief Ends Threat of Farm Trek In Northwest Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Treks to the provincial Legislature threatened by farmers from the drought areas to protest against "inadequate relief" are now unlikely because of an announcement by the Provincial Government that relief quotas for food would be increased 25 per cent immediately.

Where such increases appear to be inadequate, the government officials said, larger increases will be approved.

A nation-wide appeal is being made through the Red Cross to supply other necessities of life for farmers in the crop-failure area which are not provided for under the Government regulations.

Leftist farmers' organizations had called for mass marches to Regina to protest against the relief schedule and forecast that more than 3000 would participate in the march.

Sarawak Flag Flies In Montreal Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sarawak, independent state on the northwest coast of Borneo ruled by a British Rajah under the protection of Great Britain, has a vessel here for the first time in the history of the Port of Montreal. The tanker Tricula, owned by the Sarawak Oil Fields Limited, brought the yellow and red ensign of Sarawak here. She is German-built at Kiel, and this is her maiden voyage on the high seas. Manned by English officers and an Oriental crew, the Tricula is the newest of a fleet of oil tankers carrying the flag of Sarawak. Flying one of the least-known ensigns in the world, the ship has caused considerable interest here.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke is Rajah and ruler of the 50,000 square miles, and the 600,000 people of various races which go to make up Sarawak. His grandfather got the job of governing the country in 1842 for Great Britain, and in 1864 England recognized Sarawak as an independent state. British protection was given in 1888.

The sovereign is hereditary and the present heir-presumptive, His Highness the Tuan Muda, is Maj. Bertram Willis Brooke. The oil fields of Sarawak are important and are served by a fleet of tankers of which the Tricula is one.

London Takes Out Road Bends In Move to Ease Traffic Jams

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans to cut £4,000,000 worth of straight roads across some of London's angular main streets have been announced here by the highways committee of the London County Council.

These cuts are intended to free congested traffic on main highways in and out of the town, including Marylebone road and Harrow road, Notting Hill Gate, and Cromwell road.

Subject to the approval of the London Passenger Transport board, a new subway station will be part of the Notting Hill road widening scheme.

Would Consolidate Stations

At Nottingham Hill the wide main road from Marble Arch to Shepherd's Bush and the Great West road narrows suddenly. At this narrow stretch several main side streets cut into the route, carrying traffic from Kensington to the northwest districts.

Also at this point there are two underground railway stations on opposite sides of the street, one belonging to the Metropolitan section and the other to the Central London tube line. The only way for passengers to reach one station from the other is by crossing the road.

The L. C. C. intends to cut down a number of houses on one side of the street, widening it considerably and giving easier north-south access to traffic. Parliamentary powers are to be sought for a scheme to substitute one interchange subway station for the two at present in existence.

Cost Set at £1,230,000

The cost of this scheme is estimated at £1,230,000, which includes the rehousing of persons displaced by the widening of the road. The Ministry of Transport has declared readiness, the highways committee states, to make a grant at the rate of 60 per cent of the net cost.

A new road is also to be cut round Edgware road underground station, joining Marylebone road to the Harrow road and thus providing one straight highway from the new Western avenue arterial road running in an arc from the northwest districts to Hammersmith, right to Baker street, Tottenham Court road, and St. Pancras.

Main Road to Wembley

The Harrow road is the main road to Wembley and other northern suburbs. At present the road runs into the Edgware road, south-north thoroughfare, at a point near that road's junction with Praed street, main route to and from Paddington railway terminus. Marylebone road runs into the Edgware road some 50 yards further south.

As a result this portion of roadway is one of the most congested in London during the peak hours of traffic in and out of the capital.

The new road will, it is said, carry the east-west traffic straight across the Edgware road, without its having, as at present, to use any of the same roadway as the south-north traffic.

This scheme will cost, it is estimated, nearly £900,000.

Extension of Western Avenue

A third part of the £4,000,000 roads plan is the extension of one end of Western avenue. At present this curling arterial road ends at Wood lane, Hammersmith. The L. C. C. intends to build a new road, crossing railway lines which come into London at this point with two bridges and joining Western avenue to Latimer road, North Kensington. This will cost about £80,000.

There is another estimate of £1,377,000 in respect of the extension of Cromwell road, Kensington. This wide avenue is to be lengthened to take traffic across Hammersmith to the Great West road, cutting out a very congested length of road from High street, Kensington, to Chiswick through the six-road junction of Hammersmith broadway.

Speaks on Taxes But Sibley Hears About Coulee Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—When Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, came to eastern Washington recently to talk about business and taxes, he stayed to listen to speeches about the Grand Coulee development in north central Washington. After he delivered his address here to a large group of business men and women, he was flown to the Grand Coulee dam-site for a bird's-eye view of the project. Frank Banks, engineer in charge of the development for the Reclamation Bureau, explained the salient facts about the dam.

Mr. Sibley contributed the information that half of the world's population lives on irrigated land or its products. He said if all the available water power in the world were used for power purposes it would provide only 20 per cent of the world's needs. A Westerner sometimes has a little difficulty convincing an Easterner that any additional power is needed in the West, which is at present using only a part of the available power. What the Easterner fails to see, from the Westerner's point of view, are the 40,000 new families who will need power once the 1,200,000 acres of rich, dry land in the Columbia basin area are given their quota of water. This will not happen immediately, but will require a period of 50 years before the entire area can be brought into production, engineers report.

Garage Strike Truce Reached in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Intervention by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the garage workers' strike which began in the Bronx last week and extended to Manhattan Monday resulted in a truce today. Six thousand workers in 500 garages were involved.

Both the Metropolitan Garage Board of Trade and the Garage Washers' and Polishers' union appealed to the Mayor to assist them in effecting a settlement, it was announced at City Hall.

When representatives of the two groups had finished their conference with city officials last midnight, a statement was issued calling off the strike, providing for return of the men to work at once without discrimination and arranging for the inauguration of conferences to negotiate a permanent agreement.

Ben Golden, associate director of the regional labor board here, represented Mayor LaGuardia as the negotiations began today.

Striking garage men had asked for a reduction of their working day from nine to eight hours, and for wage increases of $6 to $8 a week. In refusing the demands, garage owners declared they were unable to pay higher wages without injuring their business.

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Party Nominees on Rostrum Plead for Women's Ballots At Gotham Political Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—A wholesale bid for the woman vote of the country was made today by the presidential candidates for all the political parties at a forum arranged by the New York Herald Tribune.

Nominees of the minor parties attacked the major ones during the morning session.

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National committee, and John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National committee, presented the claims of the rival platforms this afternoon and there was a discussion of campaign issues participatted in by Herbert Hoover, Frances E. Perkins, secretary of labor, Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and other distinguished citizens. Tonight Gov. Alfred M. Landon is scheduled to be represented by a message and President Roosevelt is to speak from the White House by radio.

Thomas Attacks Capitalism

Charges that neither of the major parties can get the country out of the doldrums were made by nominees of the minor parties. The attack was opened by Norman Thomas, candidate of the Socialist party, who said that the issue is socialism versus capitalism, not democracy versus fascism. Mr. Thomas asserted that "poverty, insecurity, exploitation and war" are inherent in the capitalist system, "and that under it no Congress, by legislative fiat, can be the Santa Claus to legislate good wages for workers, good profits for farmers and good profits for the little business men."

Private profit depends upon the relative scarcity of consumers' goods, he stated, and he defined socialism as requiring "that first we own the Government, and through it the consumers' co-operatives produce abundance for all.

Liquor Called Big Issue

The supreme political issue in 1936 is the liquor problem brought about by the union of the two old parties to restore the liquor power, declared D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition party nominee.

Political government would be terminated and political institutions abolished by the Socialist Labor party, its nominee, John W. Aiken, told the women. With capitalism ended and the right of the worker collectively to own as he now operates all means of production, said Mr. Aiken, "the workers in the industries, organized in integral industrial unions, would take over the actual management of the country's affairs. An industrial administration, planning and co-ordinating production, would take the place of our present political government. Representation by industries would supersede representation by geographical districts. People would vote from where they work, instead of as now, from where they sleep."

The Communist party in the United States "makes its own decisions and does not receive orders from Moscow," declared Earl Browder, party nominee, who added:

People's Front Sought

"The Communist party is campaigning, first of all, with the aim to help bring all progressive people and their organizations into a peoples' front against Wall street, against reaction, fascism, and war, in a new political alignment—the Farmer-Labor party. We Communists are supporting, we are a part of, this Farmer-Labor party movement, reserving our independent role in the presidential elections."

William Lemke, Union party nominee, who was on his way to the conference by airplane, was forced down by fog near Pittsburgh, took a later plane, and was reported speeding to the conference although he did not arrive in time to give his speech as scheduled.

Democratic and Republican platforms were discussed and explained clause by clause by Mr. Farley and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Farley said, "Let no one forget that the Supreme Court in no decision condemned the objectives we sought to attain. It did not denounce as unconstitutional the idea that child labor should be abolished, that wages should be increased, that chiseling among business men should be eradicated. It merely stated that the voluntary codes could not be enforced after industrialists had framed them."

Republican Pledge

Mr. Hamilton's plea was that a vote for Governor Landon means a vote for honest and efficient enactment of relief and he said, "The Republican party is pledged to preserve free competition and equality of opportunity arising from private monopoly and against encroachment of individual freedom and individual initiative by government itself. It would lift from private enterprise which alone can give re-employment to the unemployed the stranglehold that has developed during an administration which seeks to allocate to itself a control of enterprise and the launching of initiative."

Arthur A. Ballantine, former under secretary of the treasury, attacked the Administration for its expenditures of about $10,000,000 a day more than is taken in, for its policy of "speculative spending," and for deficit financing carried on through the banks which is close to more conversion of Government bonds into money, "the very method which resulted in the disastrous collapse of the German mark." Mr. Ballantine inquired whether relief funds are being expended to save a nation or to save an election, and remarked that so long as there are 10,000,000 unemployed in the country it cannot be said that recovery has been gained with new opportunity for the rank and file of the people."

Financial Policy Upheld

The Administration's financial policy was defended by F. M. Law, president of the First National Bank of Houston, Texas, who admitted that the public debt has increased but remarked that at the same time private indebtedness has shown a still greater decrease. Mr. Law said, "The banks of the country have never been in sounder, stronger or more liquid position."

In defense of the Administration's agricultural program Secretary Wallace stated that the net farm income this year is three times that of 1932, that in spite of two droughts in three years the total food supply in the current marketing year is within 3 per cent of that available last year, food prices this summer were 15 to 20 per cent below pre-depression levels, and that from 1933 to 1936 food prices barely kept pace with the general economic recovery measured by the earning power of the employed city consumer.

Farm Moves Attacked

Theodore Christianson, representative from Minnesota, attacked the Administration's policy of withdrawing lands from cultivation on the one hand while expanding into the desert with the other, and for asking farmers in long-established agricultural communities to leave fallow lands tilled for generations instead of retiring sub-marginal acres brought under plow during the war. Mr. Christianson outlined the proposed Republican policy to give the farmer a tariff-equivalent on that part of his crop consumed at home, to provide preferential interest rates on loans to renters for the purchase of land, to give control of federal land banks to farmer stockholders, to give commodity loans on the security of warehouse receipts to carry over surplus crops. To aid co-operative marketing, and to make provision for research.

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London Radio Fans See Television

Booth at Radiolympia crowded with long queues four and five abreast in the waiting line; pictures clear and synchronization of action and voices perfect.

Radio Comment

What improvement do British people want next in their radio reception? Television, of course.

No one who went to "Radiolympia," London's big radio show, recently could escape the fact that television has whetted the general British public's curiosity to a keen edge. As soon as the television booth opened at the show queues formed four and five abreast and up to 200 yards long from the doors of the booth.

In order to accomodate all of the big crowd waiting to witness the television exhibit, viewers were permitted only three or four minutes. This was long enough to see some of the announcers televising from Alexandra Palace 10 miles away and part of a film.

Baird System Used

On the opening day the Baird system was used and the results were exceedingly good. The picture was brilliantly clear, light and shade were good and synchronization of action and voices was perfect. Sound was as good as one hears in the best talkie films. The picture measured about 12 by 10 inches.

Two faults might be found with the transmission: first, a roundness of the picture viewed from top to bottom caused a slight distortion of faces if these were not in the center of the picture; second, there was a little flicker of bright sparks across the picture.

On the second day of the show, the E. M. I., or Marconi, picture was transmitted. During the short time that the writer was "looking in" nothing could be seen, though when the picture appeared for a short time there was apparently little to choose between the two systems in the matter of detail.

Television Sets

A few British firms exhibited television sets but since the prices ran from £60 to £80, or from $300 to $400, this set a limit on the amount of purchasers who could afford such an outlay. Coupled with this is the public attitude which will be inclined to investigate the type of television entertainment which will be provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation before committing itself.

All-wave sets are popular with Britishers consequently these were shown on a number of exhibition stands, tuning mostly from 13 to 50, 200 to 600 and 1000 to 2000 meters. Some of the sets tuned as low as seven meters. Radio-gramophones were as popular as ever and ranged from an all-waver at £120 down to £25. Most sets were superheterodynes though a small number of makers still clung to straight radio frequency tuning.

Aids for easy tuning were seen in many sets, with the neon indication being the most popular. One, the Dynatron, showed the name of a station when correctly tuned. Phillips offered a one-knob control which rotated to tune stations, moved up and down for volume control, and from side to side for selectivity and tone control. For the first time since the radio shows started in London one could not find a single crystal set.

New Valve Shown

One newcomer to the radio field, Harries, offered a valve, or tube, which it claimed could be used in any position in any set. It has an 8-pin base, which is not standard, but this could probably be arranged if the valves prove sound. Its use would certainly simplify the tube question in sets which use several types.

* * *

If British listeners cared to go out to Alexandra Palace in north London, they could see the television home of the B. B. C., which supplied the Radiolympia show.

At present television in Britain is in the hands of two companies, Baird and Marconi-E. M. I. These radiocast alternately and the B. B. C. supplies the accompanying sound.

Wavelength Used

The wavelength used, 6.67 meters, is receivable generally only within visual distance so that height is an important factor in transmission. Consequently, a 200-foot lattice mast has been built atop one of the towers of Alexandra Palace. As the palace is over 600 feet above sea level and the tower is 80 feet high, the transmitting aerial has a total effective height of over 900 feet.

The Baird system provides for three types of transmission. One is Mr. Baird's original method of scanning the picture to be televised by a spot light. This is used in the studio only. The second is the intermediate film method. In this system the scenes are photographed on half-size films, developed and fixed in less than one minute, and transmitted from the positive film. The third method uses the ordinary cinema film from which vision and sound are radiocast simultaneously.

Marconi-E. M. I. employs an Emirtron camera which can be used either indoors or outdoors. In a press demonstration recently one could see people walking about the Palace grounds. Definition does not equal that of televised film, however.

L. N. A.
The Marconi E. M. I. Instantaneous Television "Camera" Transmitting the View From Alexandra Palace

Mast and Transmitting Aerials (Vision From the Spiked Mast Above; Sound Below) of the Television Station at Alexandra Palace

Big Registration In Chicago Gives GOP Fresh Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—"Landslide elections" are not uncommon, but Chicago is looking upon its "landslide registration" of last week with some pride and a great deal of partisan interest.

A total of 957,745 went to their precinct polling places and signed cards under the new permanent registration system throughout the election board district, which includes some Chicago suburbs, on Sept. 19, a record for a single registration day. This figure is about 60 per cent of the total eligible vote in the primaries last April. Added to the 139,339 who previously had registered at City Hall the total stood at 1,094,085.

G. O. P. Pleased

Republicans meanwhile are insisting that the heavy registration portends success for them in November, for they insist an unusually heavy registration is always against the party in power. Voters don't turn out, they say, just to give a vote of confidence to officials in office. They are impelled, it is claimed, by dissatisfaction.

It also was said to be significant that the registration was heaviest in what are usually considered predominantly Republican wards.

The new system provides for but one registration, with voters who move within the election board jurisdiction thereafter merely notifying the board of such removal. The voter signs enough cards so that the precinct polling place may have one with which to compare his signature at the time of voting. The plan is said to guard against much of the fraudulent voting which has usually marked Chicago elections, at least that which has been done by persons voting in the name of someone else.

Provide Test

The November election here will provide a significant test of the system and of its possible usefulness elsewhere.

Chicago so far has been free of any intensive campaigning. It is felt likely that both parties, locally and nationally, will "open up" close to the voting time. No speeches are thus far definitely scheduled by either of the major party presidential candidates, although Governor Landon has said that he probably will speak in Chicago at some time.

The new registration system and the fact that the Horner-Kelly primary split has not been securely mended are looked upon by the Republicans as factors reflecting to their advantage in the election, but the ability of the Chicago Democratic machine to swing the city itself for Roosevelt is deprecated rather than seriously questioned by close Republican observers, even though it is expected that the total Democratic vote in Cook County will be considerably smaller than in the primary, due to the intra-party fight and the fact that many Republicans voted the Democratic ticket as a means of protesting the Kelly machine. It is remembered, nevertheless, that since 1891 Chicago has had ten Democratic mayors out of a total of 16, while it voted for other than a Republican President only three times out of 11.

'Non-Political' Trips Of President Criticized

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National committee, last night criticized what he termed President Roosevelt's "non-political" trips during the current campaign.

"Mr. Roosevelt's 'non-political' trips," he said, "have continued with increasing ardor. He made a 'non-political' trip to the Great Lakes exposition in Cleveland, which, strangely enough, coincided with the opening of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's convention in that city. He made a trip to Johnstown to look over the areas damaged by flood last spring, which, curiously, happened to coincide with a large Democratic rally.

"He made a 'non-political' trip to the drought areas of the Middle West and Northwest and held a 'non-political' conference of governors in Des Moines to which Governor Landon was invited and which he attended. In 1934 when the same middle and northwestern areas were ravaged by drought, Mr. Roosevelt did not bother to visit them."

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'Co-op' Home Marks Year in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 — The Margaret Louisa Co-operative residence, 14 East Sixteenth street, has just finished the first year of an experiment in housing for young women earning $15 and less a week. The house, which was set up by the Y. W. C. A., provides room and board at a cost of $6 a week plus 12 hours of personal service which each resident must give.

At a recent reunion of the 240 members of the household this year the girls recounted their experiences in helping the chef and the baker, counting and mending the linen after laundering, polishing the glasses and silver, and making curtains and bedspreads. The engineering staff does the heavy work of cleaning and dishwashing, but all of the lighter household tasks, including answering the telephone, are managed by the residents themselves.

During the year the average of the residents has been 23 years, nearly 75 per cent of them being in poorly paid jobs or looking for work, while the other one quarter were studying.

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New Jersey Levy For Relief Eased By Dorrance Cash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23—With the last payment of the John T. Dorrance estates tax, amounting to $1,180,310, in the New Jersey treasury, instructions are before Garden state municipalities today that they will be called upon to contribute only $2,250,000, instead of $4,450,000, to unemployment relief funds. Decision has not been reached, however, on whether the Dorrance levy will be used for jobless aid.

If not, the dole to the unemployed will be further reduced.

This comes in the face of a report by the Works Progress administration in Washington, D. C., after a New Jersey survey that a serious situation may develop in this State this fall and winter unless more money is provided for the support of the unemployed and closer control effected over the 550 separate jurisdictions now charged with responsibility for jobless aid.

The Dorrance tax came as a windfall here, bringing a total of $15,629,792 into the State treasury. This money, however, cannot be used for State expenditures save by direction of the Legislature, and no action has been taken by this body for the allocation of this revenue. Observers believe that the lawmakers will, either at a special session late this year or during the regular 1937 session, direct its use for emergency relief financing.

Meanwhile the counties will be expected to produce the following amounts for unemployment aid:

Atlantic, $58,175; Bergen, $169,038; Burlington, $21,254; Camden, $79,397; Cape May, $13,549; Cumberland, $19,023; Essex, $720,444; Gloucester, 20,499; Hudson, $505,280; Hunterdon, $8426; Mercer, $111,136; Middlesex, $62,039; Monmouth, $39,551; Morris, $43,514; Ocean, $9890; Passaic, $155,867; Salem, $18,910; Somerset, $25,394; Sussex, $12,627; Union, $202,738, and Warren, $16,061.

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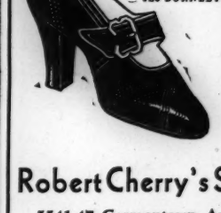
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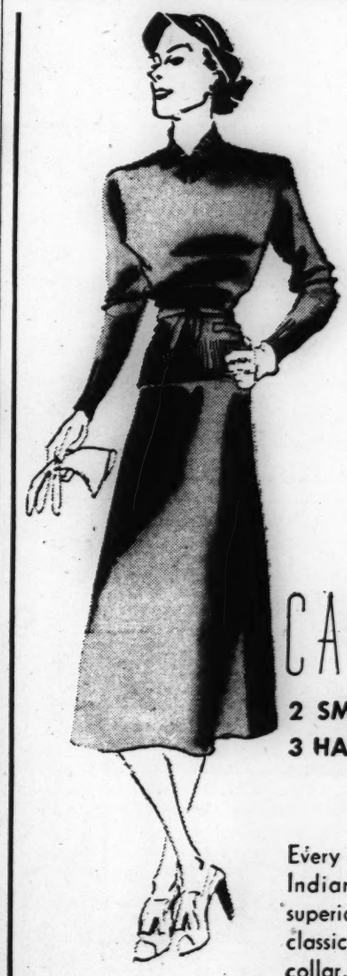
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Washington Is Building Title Hopes on the Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast Conference Football Games

Friday, Sept. 25—Oregon and Portland at Eugene, Ore.

Saturday, Sept. 26—Stanford and Santa Clara at Palo Alto, Calif.; California and California Aggies and College of Pacific at Berkeley, Calif.; U. C. L. A. and Occidental and Pomona at Westwood, Calif.; Montana and Washington State at Pullman, Wash.; Washington and Minnesota at Seattle, Wash., Oregon State and Southern California at Los Angeles, Calif.; Idaho and Whitman at Moscow, Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 23—Action in the Pacific Coast Conference football campaign gets off to a flying start this week end. Every team is taking the field, two of them twice in an afternoon. Two games with a bearing on the championship race are to be played, sharing attention with an important intersectional test.

Washington, building up title hopes, is trying those aspirations on the touchstone of Minnesota's national crown-defending eleven at Seattle on Saturday. The season's inaugural will be staged Friday night at Eugene, Ore., with Oregon receiving Portland.

Conference arguments involve Oregon State and Southern California at Los Angeles, and Montana and Washington State at Pullman, Wash., on Saturday.

Two Doubleheaders

Two minor opponents are booked at Berkeley, Calif., so the entire California squad may take part in the opening day's workout. The visitors are California Aggies, beaten in a similar double-header, 47-to-0, last year, and College of Pacific, 39 to 0. In view of these scores the visitors surely cannot object to being called minor opponents. University of California at Los Angeles, the Bruins taking the example of the Bears, has likewise scheduled two—Occidental and Pomona—to be entertained on the Westwood campus.

Stanford, which tied with California and U. C. L. A. for the title last season, and won the Rose Bowl assignment, confronts the most formidable non-conference rival, Santa Clara, at Palo Alto. The Idaho eleven will receive Whitman at Moscow, Idaho.

Washington, whose followers claim it was as good as the best on the coast last year, looms stronger now, full of seasoned players. Coach James Phelan seems justified in expecting two fast and versatile backfields, one of veterans and another of sophomores and a junior. He also has an experienced line with plenty of reserves. The halfbacks, Byron Haines and James Cain, Quarterback Elmer Logg and Fullback Ed Nowogrowski, working their third season together, form a power house of running, smashing, passing and punting the equal of the best the coast has seen. To replace them singly or as a unit, there is the new backfield of Chuck Newton, quarterback, Jimmy Johnston and Merle Miller, halfbacks, and Albert Cruver, fullback. This crew may get a chance at Minnesota's sophomores, after the Gophers veterans have fought it out with the Huskies' old timers.

Small Oregon State Squad

Coach Lon Stiner at Oregon State has been working valiantly to get a small squad of 42 candidates to an early peak for Southern California. The Trojans repulsed the Orangemen, 13 to 7, last season, a margin small enough to lead the latter to believe, with another ounce or two of energy, they can turn the tide this time. Coach Stiner is filling holes at both ends and one guard and one tackle to repair the forward wall. He is counting on the veteran backfield—Tommy Swanson and Joe Gray at halfbacks, William Duncan at quarter and Elmer Kolberg at full, to deliver the offensive power. Leading prospects for the end holes are Buck Weaver, Richard Sutherland and Dale Lillebo. A former fullback, John Watts, is being pushed into tackle vacancy, and the 227-pound former center, Frank Ramsey, is being converted for the needed guard.

At Southern California, Coach Howard Jones has plenty of players to dispatch, in relays, against the Orangemen who must last as long as possible without relief. Sophomores are bringing the Trojans the physical power, the scoring punch, they lacked for a season or two. Some of the promising sophomores are Ambrose Schindler, quarterback! Coye Dunn and Beans Russell, halfbacks; Dick Berryman, James Jones and Glenn Galvin, fullbacks; Ray Wehba, end, and Don McNeil and Ray George, tackles. These youngsters still have a lot of work to displace veterans; but they should at least show their wares in the Oregon State game.

Remembering their great game against Washington State last year, defeated by a blocked punt in the last minutes of play, the Montana Grizzlies approach the Cougars with hope. Coach Douglas Fessenden sees more strength in every department, and is especially cheered by the continued brilliance of Milton Popovich, fast and versatile halfback. There is more talent to support him, give him a rest. Tom Rolston, Joe Mariana and Fred Jenkin promise to do a share of the halfback work, while a new fullback, William Lazatich, is proving a powerful blocker, line smasher, and accurate punter and passer.

Washington State has won 21 of 22 games with Montana, but the 13-to-7 margin of last year was too close for comfort. Coach O. E. Hollingberry has, therefore, brought the Cougars along to a high early level for this contest. This was not difficult, with veterans available at every position, especially in the backfield, Ed Goddard, two-time all-America quarterback, Hal Jones, John Rosano and Walt Zuger at the halfback posts, and Rodger Dougherty calling signals at fullback. The star center, Stan Smith, is in his third year with other regulars in the line, including four lettermen at the wings—Hal Harrison, Paul Bates, John Grahek and Floyd Terry. The Cougars should be even tougher than last season.

California Shaping Up

California is shaping up as a title contender. It has excellent, balanced power in the backfield, strength in the center line positions, and needs only to be proven at tackles and ends. The leading halfbacks, Floyd Blower and George Cornell, are great open field runners and passers; the pace-setting fullback, Jack Howard, has two sophomore alternates, Dave Anderson and Victor Bottari, who look almost as good; and John Meeks is again performing as a blocking quarterback. The strong middle of the line is composed of Bob Gilbert and Vard Stockton, guards, and Bob Herwig, center, whom many hope to see recognized as one of the best pivot men on the Coast. The Golden Bears have plenty of reserves, and Coach Stub Allison will no doubt give most of them a chance in the two games this Saturday. The best Bear combination may not appear this week end.

Stanford Rebuilding

Having lost a whole flock of stars by graduation, Coach Tiny Thornhill is rebuilding at Stanford, and the Santa Clara Broncoes are plenty of competition to take on with a green team. Last year Thornhill's veterans were able to stop the Broncoes only by a count of 9 to 6. The Indians don't show the power of last season, and so may be expected to open up more with passing. The two outstanding veterans remaining, Bill Paulman, fullback, and James Coffis, halfback, may not be in condition this week end. Paulman may be worked into quarterback when he is ready, as his ability at punting and passing, as well as blocking may be used best there. The Indians are taking pride in a fine pair of tackles, Cab Callaway and Peter Zagar. Callaway is a veteran of two seasons who did not play last year, and Zagar is a sophomore. Stanford has a large squad with plenty of reserves for all posts.

U. C. L. A., which proved formidable enough last season, looks better now, with more reserves from a larger squad. Coach William Spaulding will need them all in the encounters with Occidental and Pomona.

Bisons Take Lead

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23 (AP)—Behind the brilliant two-hit pitching of Carl (Lefty) Fischer, the Buffalo Bisons defeated the Baltimore Orioles, 3 to 1, last night to take a three-to-two-game edge in their final International playoff for the Governors' Cup and the right to meet Milwaukee in the "Little World Series."

Giant Pitching Ineffective As Phils Take Two

By **Edwin Rumill**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is apparent, with the World Series only one week away, that "Memphis Bill" Terry faces a problem. If the Giants eventually clinch the National League pennant—they still need two more games—Terry must have first class pitching to compete with the Yankees in the coming classic. And with the exception of Carl Hubbell and Freddy Fitzsimmons, the New York pilot lacks a competent starting hurler.

Playing a doubleheader with the Phillies yesterday in Philadelphia, Terry used six pitchers, two in the opener and four in the second game; and the truth is, only half of this number conducted themselves with any degree of effectiveness. The lowly Phillies, who are noted for their slugging ability in the limited spaces of Baker Field, piled up 27 base hits during the afternoon, including three doubles and a pair of home runs. They won by 11 to 7, and 6 to 2.

Smith Driven Out

Terry started left-handed Al Smith in the first game. Al had enjoyed a long rest and the Giant pilot hoped that he would show enough against the Phils to warrant a starting assignment in the World Series. But the way those Phillies treated Smith probably eliminated any possibility of him getting a chance against the Yankees—at least a chance to start.

Frank Gabler was Terry's mound choice in yesterday's second game and "Gab" was hardly an improvement over Smith. The home club touched him for nine hits in three innings. Coffman, Gumbert and Schumacher, who followed Gabler to the mound in that order, checked the Phillie attack, but Castleman, Smith's relief in the opener, did not.

The only chance the Giants have in the coming series lies in their ability to silence the Yankee batting power. Such pitching as the Terrymen displayed yesterday would look like batting practice hurling to the American League champions, who have broken almost a dozen offensive records this season.

Still Have Hubbell

However, National League fans will stress the point that the Giants still have Hubbell, and Fitzsimmons. Carl, they say, will win two games and Freddy at least one. But there comes a break in the story. No one knows who might account for one more and bring the world baseball championship to the Polo Grounds.

While the Giants were absorbing two defeats in Philadelphia, the Cardinals and Cubs remained contenders by winning their games in the West. With Rookie Don Gutteridge driving in five runs, the Cards beat the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 3, and advanced to within 4½ contests of the leaders. Pounding a pair of Pittsburgh pitchers for 15 hits, the Cubs scored an 11-to-4 triumph at Wrigley Field and stayed within half a game of the Cardinals.

The Boston Bees moved closer to the fifth-place Reds yesterday by winning a doubleheader from the Dodgers, 4 to 3, and 3 to 2. Only one and a half games separate the two teams in the second division of the National League.

In the American League, the Yankees and Senators won single engagements; the Tigers captured a doubleheader, and the White Sox and Indians played a 12-inning tie.

Pitching for the Yanks was Pat Malone, who, although hit hard, gained his twelfth victory. The champs made 14 hits, Rolfe and Lazzeri getting three apiece.

United States Regains Senior Golfing Honors

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—The United States regained the international seniors golfing team championship yesterday, nosing out Great Britain in a close finish.

Leading their cousins from over the sea by a margin of 2½ points when the sixsomes were completed Monday, the Americans outscored the British by a point and a half in yesterday's singles to reclaim the honors they last won at Apawamis in 1932 by an aggregate of four points. The final point scores were: United States 24½; Great Britain 20½; Canada 9.

America retained the Duke of Devonshire trophy by defeating the Canadians, 23 to 13. The match was played as a part of the international competition.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leaders in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, W. Sox	134	513	109	197	.384
Averill, Ind ...	146	592	130	223	.377
P Waner, Pir..	144	568	106	213	.375
Phelps, Dodgers	111	300	35	111	.370
Dickey, Yanks	108	418	98	150	.359
Medwick, Card	150	615	112	215	.350

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	99	49	.669
Detroit	83	68	.550
Chicago	78	69	.531
Washington	79	70	.530
Cleveland	76	72	.514
Boston	73	77	.487
St. Louis	55	92	.374
Philadelphia	51	97	.345

Results Sept. 22

Chicago 8, Cleveland 8 (12 innings, tie).
New York 10, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 4, Boston 0.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 14, St. Louis 0.

Vibrations Costly

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 (AP)—The vibrations from a passing truck eliminated Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City in the first round of the Philadelphia professional golf tourney at the Llanerch Country Club yesterday. Hackney lost to Tony Lyons of Llanerch, 4 and 3, when the vibrations shook Lyons' ball in from the edge of the cup.

Simpson to Coach

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Nick Kahler, manager, announces Joe Simpson has been signed to coach the Minneapolis entry in the American Hockey Association. Simpson has managed the New Haven club of the Canadian-American League and New York Americans of the National Hockey League.

Leafs Sign Conacher

TORONTO, Sept. 22 (Canadian Press)—Charlie Conacher, burly hockey star who plays right wing for Toronto Maple Leafs, has signed on for another year, it has been announced. Connie Smythe, Leafs' manager, did not divulge the terms. The club is expected to train at Kitchener this year.

By-Plays

By **George M. R. Holmes**
Sports Editor

Another Title Default

WHEN the 188 women who are entered in the United States 1936 golf championship tournament tee off at the Canoe Brook Country Club next Monday morning, the last of the four big American golf and lawn tennis championships will be under way, and when the winner is determined at the end of the week a clean sweep will have been made in the holders of those four titles. Of the 1935 champions in these four events, three defaulted. The men's title was defaulted by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and went back to Fred J. Perry of England, who had held it in 1933 and 1934; the men's golf title was defaulted by W. Lawson Little Jr., and now comes the women's golf event, which finds the titleholder—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare—defaulting. This left the women's lawn tennis singles as the only one of the four in which the 1935 champion tried to defend, and in this case Helen Hull Jacobs was dethroned by Alice I. Marble. So it happens that all four events are sure to have new holders in 1936, and the three defaults, plus the defeat of the lone defender, must come pretty close to being a record.

Clinton Ferguson

Another Wide Open Tournament

Owing to the fine golf which Mrs. Vare and Virginia Van Wie have played during the past few years, the playing of a women's amateur golf championship tournament has not been such a wide open affair as it promises to be this year. In fact, the tournament which begins next week should be as wide open as the men's of last week, and while it does not contain such a strong British threat as did the British Walker Cup team in the men's, the presence of Pamela Barton, the woman champion of Great Britain, puts it in the international class. The most promising candidates for the title are, in addition to Miss Barton, Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, runnerup in 1927; Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, and Patty Berg of Minneapolis. But while considering these as the favorites, do not forget that there are some 10 or more who are capable of upsetting any forecast that can be made.

A Real Champion

When listing the 1936 champions of the United States, it would be well to pause and consider the record of Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass. Young Ferguson is 19 years old and attends Tabor Academy. There he was stroke of the academy crew which went to the Royal Henley Regatta at London this summer and won the Thames Challenge cup. Then he came back home, jumped into his outboard motorboat and won the class A, class B and class C national championship titles for 1936. He will be a welcomed addition to the undergraduate body at some college when he graduates from Tabor, where he is captain-elect of next year's crew.

Creel Advances to Third Round

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23 (AP)—The army sent Howard Creel of Pueblo, Colo., into the third round of the United States left-handers' golf tournament last night even more easily than he had advanced to the second round.

The leave of Maj. John R. McCulloch of the army air corps, who flew here to participate, was up and he had to return to Philadelphia, forcing him to default his second-round match with Creel today.

The major defeated W. F. McDonald of Schenectady, N. Y., 6 and 5, in the first round in a match in which McDonald lost a hole during the first 18 by playing the wrong ball twice.

Creel, who doesn't take any stock in the argument that a left-hander is at a disadvantage in golf, continued his steady par game to swamp Jesse Drew of St. Luis, 14 and 12, in their first-round encounter. The medalist and favorite to win the title and the Richard H. Waltke trophy, he finished the first 18 holes 8 up and then won six straight holes in the afternoon round to end the contest.

With a consistency that may be surprising to those right-handers who hold to the belief that their less orthodox brethren are erratic, form prevailed in the first matches.

Sam Arnold of Kirksville, Mo., whose 150 to Creel's 141 made him the second low qualifier, scored a 7-and-5 triumph over R. F. Koopman of Chicago. Arnold, Missouri State southpaw champion and seeded first in the power bracket of the tournament, was a favorite to emerge to the finals with Creel.

Alexander Antonio of Linden, N. J., defeated John Ross, Milwaukee, 8 and 7.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Eldon Auker and Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Blanked Browns with five and three hits respectively.

Joe Cascarella, Senators—Shut-out Red Sox with seven hits.

Curt Davis, Cubs—His relief pitching checked Pirates; also drove in two runs.

Don Gutteridge and Mike Ryba, Cards—Gutteridge drove in five runs with single, double and triple. Ryba held Reds to two hits in 7 2-3 innings of relief pitching.

Earl Averill, Indians—His ninth inning homer tied game with White Sox as teams played 12 innings to draw.

George Selkirk, Yankees—Drove in three of Yanks' 10 runs against Athletics.

Joe Bowman and Bucky Walter, Phillies—Former checked Giants in first game as relief hurler; latter kept league leaders 11 hits scattered in nightcap.

Ruppert Thompson and Bill Warstler, Bees—Drove in deciding runs that gave Bees triumph over Dodgers.

Wave of Bank Robberies Over, Convention Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Indications that the bank crime wave has been broken were presented in the report of the protective committee of the American Bankers Association here, which shows 189 holdups and burglaries in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1936, compared with 311 last year, 407 in 1934 and 631 in 1932.

Credit for this desirable result is given in the report to the jurisdiction given to the federal government in 1934 and 1935 to punish bank robbery, the courageous and tireless work of all classes of arresting officers, and a wider and more intensive use of modern protective equipment and preventive measures within the banks.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers Yesterday

Klein, Phillies	1
Camilli, Phillies	1
Kampouris, Reds	1
Walker, Reds	1
Hayes, Athletics	1
Averill, Indians	1
Tebbetts, Tigers	1
Simmons, Tigers	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	48
Trosky, Indians	41
Foxx, Red Sox	39
Ott, Giants	33

League Totals

American	741
National	595
Totals	1336

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	59	.601
St. Louis	85	64	.570
Chicago	85	65	.567
Pittsburgh	82	68	.547
Cincinnati	71	78	.477
Boston	69	79	.466
Brooklyn	63	86	.423
Philadelphia	52	97	.349

Results Sept. 22

St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 11, New York 7.
Philadelphia 6, New York 2.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.

Mrs. Moody Takes Up Golf

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, whose tennis exploits form brilliant chapters in the history of the sport, has taken up the game of golf. Two lessons, taken in the privacy of the Burlingame Country Club and from Harold Sampson, club instructor, have definitely started the athletic matron on a trek of the fairways. Sampson, verifying reports he was giving Mrs. Moody lessons, said his distinguished pupil had taken up the game "merely for fun. She wants to learn so she may play with her friends. She does not intend to play tournament golf."

Kilpatrick Re-elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Col. John R. Kilpatrick, former Yale athletic star, was re-elected president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation yesterday. He has held the position since 1933. Stanton Griffin was renamed chairman of the board of directors, Hamilton V. Bail was renamed secretary, and Edwin Lee assistant secretary and controller.

Blair Signs Contract

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Andy Blair, veteran forward purchased by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League from the Toronto Maple Leafs last spring, signed his contract yesterday. The Hawks plan to use Blair at center between Johnny Gottselig and Glen Brydson, wingmen.

Frankie Parker Loses to Tidball In Coast Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sudden upset of a seeded star, young Frankie Parker of Milwaukee; elimination of two French invaders, Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra, together with triumphs of other American favorites, marked third-round play in the men's singles yesterday in the annual Pacific southwest tennis championships.

England's Fred Perry, J. Donald Budge, America's No. 1 net player, and Francis X. Shields of Hollywood, former Davis cup star, were favorites to come through unscathed.

Parker, sixth ranking singles player in the United States, was defeated by Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Van Ryn Defeats Brugnon

John Van Ryn, 1935 national doubles champion, defeated the veteran French star, Jacques Brugnon, 6—3, 6—2, and Mort Ballagh, Los Angeles, eliminated Petra, French Davis cup hopeful, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

Budge disposed of Joe Hunt, 6—3, 6—3, and Shields eliminated Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 6—1.

Shields, from present indications, will meet Perry Saturday in a semi-final match, provided he gets over Ballagh tomorrow and Perry defeats John McDiarmid, Princeton university professor, who won from John Sisson, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—0.

Miss Marble Advances

Women's singles favorites came through as expected, Alice Marble defeating Mrs. Ruby Bishop Bixler, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1, and Carolin Babcock, national women's doubles titlist, eliminated Bonnie Blank, state women's champion, 7—5, 6—4.

In men's doubles, Budge and Gene Mako, national champions, defeated Sidney Wood, Philadelphia ex-Davis Cup player, and Eddie Burns, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3, and Perry and Shields teamed to defeat Ben Dey and William Seward of Stanford, national intercollegiate champions, 6—2, 6—4.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—P. Waner, Pirates, .375; Phelps, Dodgers, .370.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 120; Vaughan, Pirates, 119.

Runs Batted In—Ott, Giants, 134; Suhr, Pirates, 114.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 215; P. Waner, Pirates, 213.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 62; Herman, Cubs, 54.

Triples—Medwick, Cardinals; Camilli, Phillies, and Goodman, Reds, 13.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 33; Camilli, Phillies, 27.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 22; S. Martin, Cards, and Galan, Cubs, 17.

Pitchers—Hubbell, Giants, 25-6; Lucas, Pirates, 14-4.

American League

Batting—Appling, White Sox, .384; Averill, Indians, .377.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 165; Gehringer, Tigers, 142.

Runs Batted In—Trosky, Indians, 153; Gehrig, Yankees, 148.

Hits—Averill, Indians, and Gehringer, Tigers, 223.

Doubles—Gehringer, Tigers, 56; Walker Tigers, 55.

Triples—Averill, Indians, and Di Maggio, Yankees, 15.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 48; Trosky, Indians, 41.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 34; Powell, Yankees, 25.

Pitchers—Hadley, Yankees, 13-4; Pearson, Yankees, 19-6.

Coast Wants Pusie Again

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23 (AP)—Guy Patrick, manager of the Vancouver Lions of the Northwestern Professional Hockey League, is angling for the services of Jean Pusie, fiery defenseman who played with the Boston Cubs last season. With the disbanding of the Cubs, Pusie has been left free, and Patrick stated last night he has sent an offer to the big Frenchman, who has seen service on the defense lines of New York Rangers and Montreal Canadiens since he left Vancouver Lions in the spring of 1933.

Vanderbilt Commodores Looking for Fine Season

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP)—The Vanderbilt Commodores did so well last fall, their first year under a new system, that title-hungry supporters are talking in terms of championships as the new football campaign draws near.

The Vanderbilt followers were surprised in 1935 when Ray Morrison, touchdown-minded mentor from Southern Methodist, developed a team that lost only to one Southeastern conference foe, the champion Louisiana State team.

This feat is making Morrison's task more difficult this season; but he is dry-eyed and silent as he goes about developing the one-ring aerial circus of 1935 into a "two-ring" show. Eventually he plans to build it up to a "three-ring" spectacle such as he had at S. M. U.

Three Seniors on Team

The varsity eleven, as it shapes up now, will be composed of three seniors, seven juniors and one sophomore.

The three-year men are Dick Plasman, 215-pound flankman, who appears ready for a great season of pass catching; his running mate, Charley Robbins, 170-pounder, and Wesley Watson, blocking back.

Morrison, who dotes primarily on offensive teams, has little Jimmy Huggins, 150-pound quarterback, to replace Rand Dixon as pilot of the intricate attack. Huggins will share the brunt of the offense with "Sav-age Sam" Agee, 195-pound fullback, and Joe Agee, 175-pound halfback, a sophomore who is developing rapidly into a good spot passer.

Two slippery runners and long punters, Lunny Hollins and Art Keen, both sophomores, are due to "arrive" in time for lots of November action. Alex Truitt, senior fullback, and Clarence Reinschmidt, sophomore, will serve as top reserves.

Tackle to Tackle

From tackle to tackle, the regular forwards average 206 pounds. Buford (Baby) Ray, 255 pounds of tackle, will have Bob Hall, 200, as a running mate. Relief will be furnished by Harold White and Sam Glassgow. The guard spots belong to Ed Merlin, 200, and Bill Hayes, 190. Amos Teasley and Morris McLemore are the best of the subs. Carl Hunkle, a dazzling sophomore pivot man last season, is on the firing line again with Dewitt Smith as chief aide.

"We are bound to lose some games because of the tough going from the very start of the season," he adds. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Middle Tennessee Teachers.
Oct. 3—Chicago at Chicago; 10—Southwestern; 17—Southern Methodist at Dallas; 24—Georgia Tech; 31—Louisiana State.
Nov. 7—Sewanee; 14—Tennessee; 26—Alabama at Birmingham.

Fullback, Guard Lead Tide

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—A fullback and a guard are leaders of the Alabama Crimson tide for the 1936 season. Bubber Nisbet, fullback, is captain and Bill Peters, veteran guard, is alternate.

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WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

(Third in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

THE old T formation was popular in the earlier days of football. So were shin- and nose-guards, laced jackets and handle-bar mustaches.

In its time the T formation was all-right. But in this day of reverses, fake reverses, laterals, multiple spinners and fancy shirts, the boys would be tramping on each other's toes, cracking heads and generally messing things up if they tried to run plays from such close quarters.

When the game started to open up the T formation passed out of the picture.

Out of the football wilderness, so to speak, in the early 1900's came a juggernaut to menace the gridiron peace and prosperity of the big three—Harvard, Yale and Princeton—and other old, established colleges and universities.

This upstart in the great American college sport was the Carlisle Indian School. The Carlisle Indians contributed one of the most thrilling and colorful chapters to the history of football. Remember Jim Thorpe, Exendine, Mt. Pleasant, Little Bear Guyan, Kelly, Gardner, Calac and others of that era?

They augmented fleetness of foot courage and sheer power with the most amazing trickery of the times—footballs hidden in the backs of jerseys, halves of footballs sewed on jersey fronts and what not.

Not the least spectacular was the way the backs lined up—in tandem fashion. One back stood behind right end with his mates a yard or so back and inside so as to form an acute angle. The No. 1 man was about on a line with the center and the line was unbalanced.

Glenn Scobey Warner was the coach. This marked the birth of the single wingback. It was called the Carlisle tandem. Before this then peculiar formation made its appearance, the T formation was the accepted and orthodox method of lining up the backs.

(Tomorrow: Carlisle Tandems Revolutionize Football.)

Strike Violence Tactics Aired at Senate Quiz

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—When workers start to unionize they run the chance of having their activities reported by undercover men; when they strike they face possible terroristic tactics by strike-breaking firms who employ armed guards, or "finks." Some of these armed guards were put on the witness stand today by the La Follette senatorial committee and gave an extraordinary picture of violence and open warfare that result in modern industrial clashes. The recruiting and arming of strike-breakers to be supplied to various industries is a regular profession, it was emphasized.

Reveals Strike Violence

The first witness, E. J. McDade, who said he had been in the strike-breaking "business" for 15 years, explained that he had worked for Pearl S. Bergoff before entering the employ of the Railway Audit & Inspection Company, industrial detective agency. Mr. Bergoff is the most prominent strike-breaker in the country, about whom a book has been written.

Mr. McDade appeared before the committee today with his right fist bandaged, and wearing dark glasses over a black-eye. He described how three guards under him had been killed in a longshoreman's strike at Lake Charles, La. He explained he had 21 men in this strike, all provided with gas, riot and machine guns three days before being sworn in as special deputies. The guns, he said, had been supplied by Federal Laboratories, a Pittsburgh munitions firm, said to be intimately linked with Railway Audit and Inspection. The men were killed, he said, in a "regular battle" against picket lines. He told of widespread "slugging" in the 1935 Pittsburgh milk strike, when milk drivers of a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corporation demanded higher wages. He hinted that such outbreaks were used by strike-breaking agencies in order to cause demand for more guards.

Have Police Records

Mr. McDade told of a man being electrocuted when high - tension wires were strung round a factory, and of how live steam was turned upon striking workers. He said he was paid $6 to $12 a day. He defined a "noble" as a guard or deputy sheriff, and "hooker" as one who secures undercover men. He said about 20 per cent of strike breakers under him had police records. He said he had entered strike breaking as a business after the war because he couldn't stand sitting at a desk and wanted excitement, but that he was glad of the investigation because "it's rotten, right through."

Samuel Cohen, another witness, weighing 266 pounds, gave a similar tale of violence in his 20-year experience as strike-breaker and promptly agreed that he was "an alumnus of Sing Sing and Atlanta penitentiary."

Union Catches Spy

W. A. Hemphill, an earlier witness, told how he had been employed as undercover man at Birmingham, Ala., checking up on CIO unionizing activities there. The steel workers' organizing committee at Pittsburgh got wind of the spy, and Mr. Lafollette at one point in the testimony, read aloud a letter from Pittsburgh to Birmingham offices of the steel workers, declaring:

"We've caught the rat."

Schools on Cash Basis At Wenatchee, Wash.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Sept. 23—Wenatchee's school system will be on a cash basis for the first time in more than 10 years within a few weeks and will be one of the new additions to the increasing group of Washington's educational units that are now operating on a cash basis.

Dr. N. D. Showalter, state superintendent of public instruction, announced here recently that 90 per cent of the school districts in this State now are on a cash basis and, out of 39 counties, 24 have all their school districts clear financially. A state program of school fund equalization was held responsible for this healthy condition. A large number of teachers' salaries have been restored to the 1929-'0 levels.

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Australian Arms Pushed to Meet Calls for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Some indication of the way Australia is striving to improve its defenses was given by the minister of defense, Sir Archdale Parkhill, in an address to the Young Nationalists' Association. Armament, he said, is being pushed as fast as possible and the Government will not relax until it is reasonably sure that the continent's coastline is safe from invasion.

"Criticisms are frequently made about our defense organization" he said. "The charge has been made that Australia is in a dangerous position because of her lack of trained men, war material and equipment. The reply to that is that the Government is doing everything in its power to ensure the maximum security compatible with the country's resources.

Modernization of Army

"The Commonwealth is doing its part in building up a defense that will be a deterrent to aggression, or, should an invader reach these shores, will enable a strong resistance to be offered until support arrives.

"A field army of seven divisions has been organized on a nucleus basis supplemented by coast defense and other units.

"The army is diligently pursuing a policy of modernization of its armament and equipment and is building up the necessary reserve stock of munitions.

Voluntary Enlistment

"Steps are also being taken to stimulate recruiting with a view to bringing the militia forces up to their peace-time establishment of 35,000 in accordance with the Government's policy of voluntary enlistment. There may be some differences of opinion on the way in which the man power of our defenses should be raised. It should be pointed out that the change to the voluntary system was made in the depths of the depression, and consequently this system has never had a fair trial.

"It is proposed to do this, and an organized campaign will be undertaken shortly. I am confident that it will have the desired effect. I believe that the manhood of this country will indicate a desire to ensure the defense of Australia by enlisting in the militia.

Protection of Shipping

"The Air Force program provides for squadrons for co-operation with the fixed defenses, for coast reconnaisance and the protection of shipping, as well as for the direct attack of enemy raiding forces and the defeat of enemy aircraft. At the beginning of the present plan of development two years ago, the Air Force consisted of three squadrons and a flight.

"At the end of the program this number will be increased to six squadrons and ancilliary units with a first-line strength of 96 aircraft, apart from reserves, and the number of personnel will have been quadrupled.

Manufacturing Aircraft

"Many improvements in aerodromes, wireless direction finding and meteorological facilities are proposed as soon as additional funds are available. The delay in obtaining supplies from Great Britain made it imperative to manufacture aircraft in Australia, and the Government has set up a committee to study the question of the manufacture of motorcar and aeroplane engines."

The strength of the British fleet is the mainstay of Australia's security at present, the Minister of Defense said. Because of this the Royal Australian Navy is being maintained at an effective strength.

At the end of the program Australia will have in commission three cruisers, one flotilla leader, two destroyers, two sloops and a survey ship. Improvements at coast bases would also offer security for ships in emergencies.

A Man in the News

Bobby, Then Emigrant, Now High Commissioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—When Mr. William J. Jordan, New Zealand's high commissioner designate and delegate to the League of Nations, arrived in London recently there were two persons he was specially glad to see.

One was Brigadier James Whitehead, assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who met him on the raliway station, the other his mother, to whom he raced as soon as he had given in his ticket.

Both doubtless were interested in the news from Geneva that Mr. Jordan, as a member of the credentials committee, had refused to deny the Ethiopian delegation a place in the Assembly meetings.

Reunion with Mother

His mother has only seen him three times in 32 years, since the day he left Britain as an assisted emigrant to New Zealand.

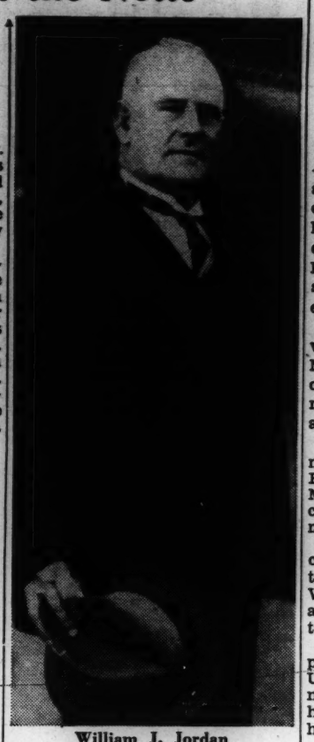
Brigadier Whitehead came to the station as a gesture from London's "Bobbies." For William J. Jordan, 33 years ago, was Bill Jordan, policeman with a beat in Limehouse.

Mr. Jordan only remained a policeman for a year, when adventure picked him off the wharves of the Thames and defiantly deposited him in New Zealand. He chose that country because it was the remotest spot he could think of and had no snakes and only a few resident millionaires, so he said.

Enters Politics

So this happy young man, who began to bear a remarkable resemblance to John Bull of the cartoons, started a fine career. In 1922 he decided to enter politics and his defeat of the Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives in that year's election was his adopted country's biggest political surprise for some time.

Now the new High Commissioner tells Britain that he sees the days returning when emigrants will be welcomed once more to New Zealand with open arms, offered not only work but comfort also—and, of course, the chance of returning to the mother country as a visiting High Commissioner.



William J. Jordan
New Zealand's 'Envoy'

Milk 'Holiday' Off In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23—Arrangement for a "milk holiday" in central and northern New York collapsed today as dairy farmers withdrew support of the strike call, which was based upon a demand for higher milk prices and was to have become effective tomorrow.

Stanley and Felix Piseck, two brothers who lead the Central New York Milk Producers' association, and who were active in formulating strike plans, announced that the "holiday" would be deferred for at least a month. During that time, milk producers would be put on probation, they said.

Withdrawal of northern New York dairymen from participation in the strike program was seen as an important development in crushing the strike, since central New York milk producers declared they would not go forward with the strike unless northern farmers participated. The northern group withdrew yesterday.

"The strike is definitely off," said P. J. Woodward, chairman of the northern counties' strike committee. "We have accomplished something, and a half a loaf is better than no bread. Dairymen will receive larger checks as a result of this agitation, which will yield greater benefits in the future."

An increase in milk prices providing $2.90 a 100 pounds for milk sold in fluid form was ordered recently by the New York state division of milk control, and this concession was regarded here as lessening the strike sentiment among farmers, brought on by rising feed prices.

Roosevelt Calls Campaign Aides To Map Strategy

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—A week in advance of his first speech bearing a campaign label, President Roosevelt last night summoned Democratic strategists to a political conference at the summer White House tomorrow.

Whether the discussions would center on a canvass of party prospects at the November polls or on his plans to jump actively into the October stretch drive for re-election, Mr. Roosevelt did not say.

Senators Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senate majority floor leader, and Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee, have been invited. Other conferees, to be announced later, were expected to include additional officials of the national committee.

Focusing his attention again on farm problems, the President listened to a suggestion from Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American farm bureau federation, that a "farm council" be established to coordinate farm relief operation.

Mr. O'Neal said aftreward he had proposed representation of federal, state, county and farmer agencies on the council and that Mr. Roosevelt had received the idea favorably.

By co-ordinating soil conservation, extension of farm credits and construction of rural roads, Mr. O'Neal asserted, "economy and efficiency in carrying out these broad programs" could be attained.

Co-ordination, he said, would prevent duplication and bring farm activities "down close to the farmers themselves and close to the people working with them."

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, named by the President as chairman of a committee to draft recommendations to Congress for "all risk" crop insurance legislation, said private insurance companies had not "found an all-risk crop insurance feasible." He said he believed any insurance provided by the government should be on a "sound actuarial basis."

Seamen Ask Delay On Copeland Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Maritime union demands for postponement of the effective date of the Copeland act, passed by the last Congress to promote safety at sea, were discussed yesterday at a conference between union leaders and Secretary Roper.

The act is scheduled to go into effect Dec. 25, but maritime union leaders from both coasts have asked that the secretary of commerce exercise his power to suspend it for 90 days, so that they may present their objections to Congress.

Continuous discharge books and terms under which service certificates may be revoked are the chief features to which the unions object. The discharge books must be carried by all seamen, showing the length of their service under each master.

Union officials said the act gives ship owners a weapon which might be used against union employees in event of labor trouble, because under its provisions service certificates may be revoked for insubordination, intemperate habits, inattention to duty, lack of proficiency and for a number of other reasons. They said the measure was "railroaded" through Congress without an opportunity being given the maritime unions to present their views.

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Two to Go on Trial On Charge of Arms Running on Gulf

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23 (AP)—Two men were freed Sept. 21 and two others were held to federal court action, after a preliminary heating for the four on charges of conspiracy to violate terms of the President's proclamation against shipment of arms to protected foreign countries.

The two men were arrested two weeks ago after the seizure of a New Jersey truck on the Mississippi coast loaded with 200 rifles, 21,500 rounds of ammunition, a tank of gas and a short wave radio set.

The Government offered no testimony against Alexander Ritchie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Thomas Murray of Atlantic City and the charges against them were dismissed.

Walter L. Gleason, supervising customs agent, and others testified to an alleged conspiracy between William Campbell of Atlantic City and Bjorne Olsen of New Orleans to smuggle arms to Central America.

Mr. Olsen and Mr. Campbell were placed under $5000 bond each by United States Commissioner Reginald H. Carter Jr. and were ordered held to United States district court here.

Mr. Gleason testified that Mr. Olsen admitted to him that he had agreed with Mr. Campbell to smuggle rifles to either Honduras or Nicaragua, where it was reported a rifle would bring as high as $100.

English Girls Find Real Bargains But Few 'Trinkets' in U. S. Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—While department stores of the United States are full of bargains for the serious young shopper from England, "truly American trinkets" for her more frivolous nature are scarce. Furthermore, newspaper reporters along the Atlantic seaboard ask "silly" questions.

Such were the observations of 24 English girls who left here for home in the Queen Mary today, after a month in this country on a tour arranged by the International Friendship League of Boston, the group was in charge of the Misses Edna and Margaret MacDonough, of the league. And was made up of daughters of London Rotarians.

Failing to find the proverbial statuettes of "Lady Liberty" and the Empire State building "interesting," the young ladies turned to heavier pursuits than souvenir-hunting on their last day here. One of them changed places with an elevator operator in the Woolworth tower and gave her friends a "lift" to the sixtieth story. Another looked in vain for an opportuntity up to the last minute to drive a tram.

Dancing and "bun-fights," known more conservatively as tea parties, brightened their stay here, reaching a climax in a midnight supper in the Rainbow room at Rockefeller Center.

Shopping for clothes was a daily delight in the cities they visited, including Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York. Sixteen dresses were not too many for one of them to buy, since "better values in style and quality" were found here, she explained, than at home.

But when it came to smaller items designed to amuse the reminiscent eye when glancing back over "that month in the United States"—these, paradoxically, had to come from foreign goods imported here.

And the reporters? What do they think an English schoolgirl thinks about? Boys. Apparently nothing else!

Safe Mediterranean Pledged by Britain

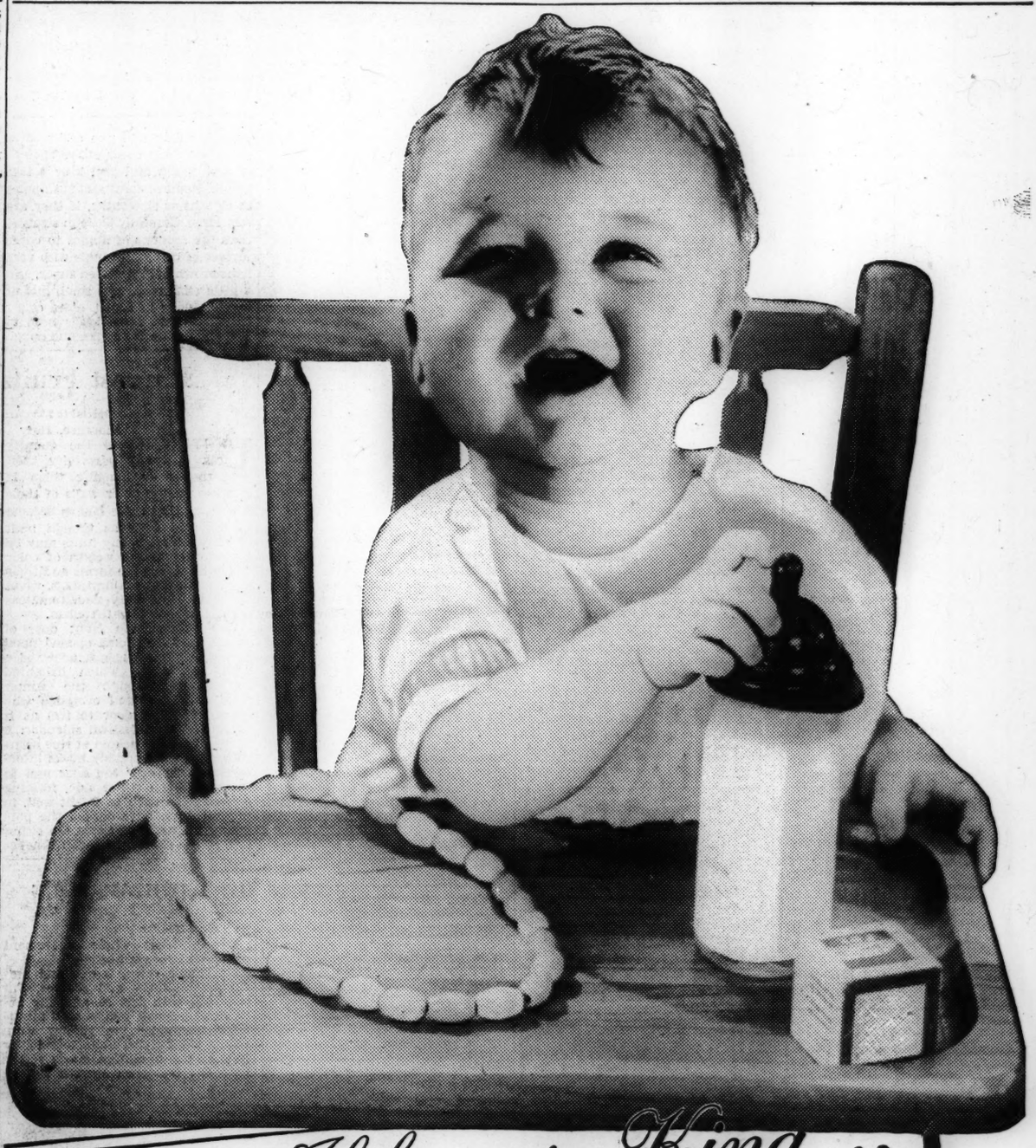
LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British lord of the admiralty, yesterday pledged Great Britain to a strong Mediterranean policy to preserve the Empire "lifeline."

"It seems to be self-evident common sense," he said on his return from an inspection cruise to Malta, "that we should make our communications secure."

The Italo-Ethiopian war, the Spanish revolution and the situation in Palestine, he asserted, necessitated the strengthening of weak spots.

"Far from there being any question of our abdicating our position in the Mediterranean or scuttling from Malta," Sir Samuel said, "we intend to face new, difficult situations which are arising and make our position quite secure for the future."

Sir Samuel denied that Britain's intended strengthening in the Mediterranean "means a threat against anyone."



If he were King . . .

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Autumn Brings a Wealth of Apple Dishes to the Table

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

In Praise of Apples

This Delicious Fruit Enriches and Varies the Menu

By **Hannah Dutaud**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

THE advent of apple season comes as a boon to the homemaker, bringing her fresh interest in the planning of meals. She looks upon apples as fruit of first importance because of the variety of ways in which they can be served, either raw or cooked. The homemaker, realizing that raw fruit is a pleasing addition to any meal, will therefore encourage her family to eat this fruit in its natural state.

Apples have been in cultivation since prehistoric times; their origin is difficult to trace. It is thought that they are indigenous to Northern Russia. The Siberian Crab has always been noted for its excellence and sturdy nature. It cannot be denied that the apple is the aristocrat among fruits; maintaining this position because of the beauty of its appearance, its exquisite fragrance, and the innumerable dishes into which it may be converted.

Economically, apples are the most important fruit of the temperate regions, North America leading in the production of them. It would be difficult to give the names of all the apples under cultivation, since they are so numerous. Each country produces varities best adapted to its own soil and climate. In North America there are many dependable species that are good for eating and cooking. For example: the Gravenstein, McIntosh, Baldwin, Duchess, Winesap, Greening, Russet, Transparent and Wealthy.

Basis of Jelly

Like most fruits, apples are enjoyed for their good refreshing juices, since they average about 85 per cent water. The substance known as starch or sugar, constituting about 14 per cent, is what gives them food value. There is present in apples a watery, soluble substance known as pectin, which is found mainly under the skin and around the core; this forms the basis of jelly. In making jelly, the whole fruit should be used because of the pectin and the red colored pigment found chiefly in the skins.

The starch content of the apples turns brown the instant the peeling is removed, since air touching the fruit causes discoloration. To prevent this, place peeled fruit in cold water containing one tablespoon lemon juice and one teaspoon salt, to two quarts cold water. This serves the twofold purpose of keeping the fruit white and improving the flavor. The fruit should be drained thoroughly before placing it in pies or puddings.

Adding Lemon Juice

Apples for cooking need not be selected primarily for their appearance, as a pretty exterior does not necessarily denote good cooking qualities. The hard, firm, sour ones are the best for that purpose; however, it is the part of wisdom before making a pie or dumpling to test the apples by cooking one. Sugar tends to harden fruit while it is cooking; this is especially true at certain seasons of the year when apples are old. The real success of all cooked apple dishes depends entirely upon the freshness and tartness of the fruit. Late in the season, when apples have lost much of their flavor, this may be somewhat restored by the addition of a little lemon juice.

While we cannot hope to improve upon the fruit nature gives us, still there are many simple desserts, such as baked or steamed apples and apple sauce, which are always acceptable. Pleasing accompaniments to serve with these desserts are hot biscuits, gingerbread, cup cakes and toasted buttered crackers and cheese.

One could not write on the subject of apples without pausing in praise for the friendly trees that bear this much-loved fruit. Trees whose welcoming branches, whether in blossom or in the ripeness of fruit, stir in the heart of man the thought of home and friends and broad stretches of orchard land.

William Cullen Bryant has given a beautiful pen picture of the planting of an apple tree in these lines:

What plant we in this apple tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs where the thrush with crimson breast,
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest;
We plant, upon the sunny lea,
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

In Using These Recipes

Always sift flour before measuring.

All measurements are level.

Liquids cannot be heaped, therefore, solids should not be heaped.

Two cups flour equal one half pound.

Two tablespoons butter equal one ounce.

Apple Sauce

Wash, quarter, pare, and remove cores from 6 sour apples. If apples are very large, cut quarters in two. Place in saucepan and partly cover with cold water. Add ½ teaspoon salt. Cover saucepan and cook over moderate fire until the pieces break apart. Then add ½ cup sugar, or more if apples are very tart, and cook a few seconds longer. If apple sauce appears lumpy, force it through a coarse wire strainer. It is impossible to give exact amount of sugar. It should be seasoned to taste. Serves 8.

Steamed Apples

Prepare apples for steaming in same way as for baking. Wash apples, remove core with apple corer, and with a sharp knike make an incision all around the center of the apple. This is to prevent the steam from causing the apple to break. Place apples in a saucepan, and fill cavities with a generous amount of granulated or very light brown sugar. Sprinkle a little nutmeg or cinnamon on top, also a little salt, add small pieces of butter, add cold water—about ⅛ cup to each apple. Cover pan, place over very moderate fire, and cook until apples are cooked through. If apples do not cook quickly, it is advisable to turn them over once during the steaming. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Apple Breakfast Cake

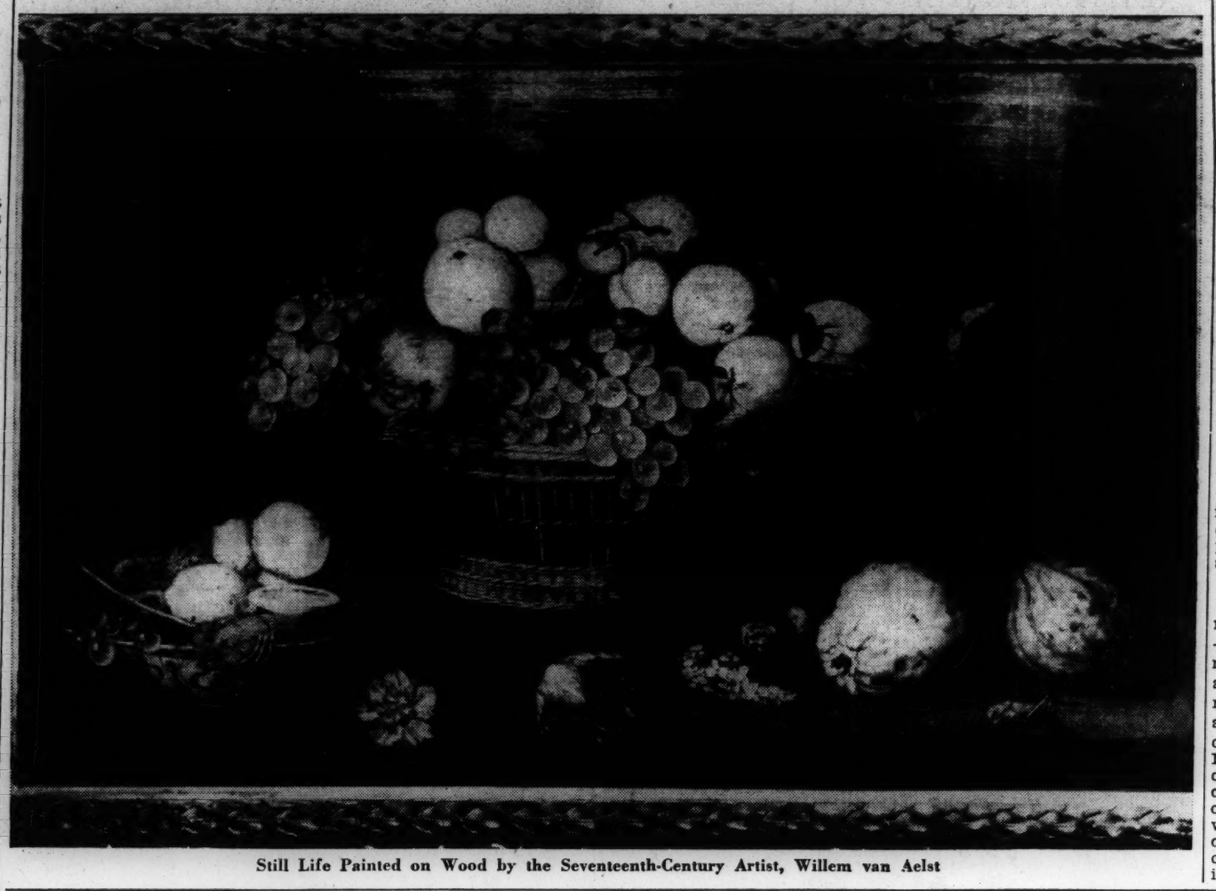
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons lard
5 tablespoons sugar
¾ cup milk
1 egg (well beaten)

Add to measured flour the salt, baking powder, and sift into a bowl. Then add lard and crumble this quickly into flour with tips of fingers. Add sugar; then slowly add the milk and egg, which have been blended together.

Butter an oblong shallow cake pan, place the dough in pan and with a spoon carefully cover entire surface of pan. Wash and peel 3 or 4 tart apples. Remove cores and cut apples in eighths or sixteenths, if they are very large. Carefully place in straight rows the sections of apples to cover surface of dough. Sprinkle with very light brown or granulated sugar, and a little cinnamon, also small bits of butter. Place in a hot oven (450°) for 8 minutes. Then lower heat to 350° and cook until apples and dough are cooked—about ½ hour. Serve hot or cold with butter.

This breakfast cake is at its best when made with yeast dough. Follow any good recipe for hot rolls. After dough has risen once, place dough on pastry board and roll about ½ inch thick. Place in well-buttered narrow cake pan and cover with rows of cut apples. Add sugar and cinnamon. Let rise before baking.

[Further apple recipes will be published on this page next Wednesday.—Editor.]



Still Life Painted on Wood by the Seventeenth-Century Artist, Willem van Aelst

Harvest Fruits as Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

IN ITALY, where the country folk in many parts dry their corncobs by hanging them in bunches on the outer walls of their houses, so that those houses become gorgeous in color as though built of golden coral, many hints may be gathered from the wealth of color which brightens the farms and their surroundings in autumn days, when maize is being harvested, tomatoes dried, and gourds gathered in.

One woman, the front door of whose beautiful home opened upon a long, columned loggia, achieved a lovely decoration which delighted her guests through the winter months, and caused everyone who approached her door to feel as if being met with festival splendor. A heavy fringe or garland of ripe corncobs, with their creamy husks interwoven, hung over the door and to the ground on either side, forming a decoration such as might well, in ancient days, have decked the portals of the house of Ceres. On either side of the door, on wooden benches set against the walls, were piled gourds of all shapes and sizes; scarlet, purple, green, canary, orange . . . making a colorful and opulent display.

Baskets or earthenware bowls piled with corncobs or small brightly colored gourds bring a glow into the house if set upon hall tables, sideboards, or wherever a vivid touch is needed. Pine or fir cones, painted or gilded, also produce a colorful effect.

Corn wreaths can also be decoratively used by hanging them under verandas, porches or in any suitable place where they will be protected from the rain, and will not only look beautiful, but will attract innumerable little birds to the house through the winter months.

The small winter tomatoes, which grow in bunches and resemble a plum in size and shape, are preserved in rural homes in Italy by stringing them by the stalks on wires stretched across the ceiling, or by covering branches or bunches of twigs with them and suspending these from roof or walls where they look like scarlet coral. This charming custom can be followed in any household, the winter's supply of tomatoes thus bringing a glorious glow of color into kitchen or passage until the last has been consumed.

Bracken, with its gold and bronze tints; berries, richly tinted, and many other treasures can be collected in autumn, and, with the corncobs, gourds and tomatoes, will help to keep the house gay, and afford cause for grateful rejoicing throughout the winter months.

D. N. L.

London Accents on Autumn Hats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MANY of the new season's hats are made in taupé, velvet or felt, and for sports wear chiffon tweed is favored. Shapes are high in the crown and slope steeply either front or back. The exotic little models, that this summer became rather a joke, are still likely to be popular with young people, who undoubtedly enjoy amusing shapes. The fez or chimney pot is in demand, trimmed, windmill fashion, with wings, a chou of flowers or a bunch of spiky feathers. Nina Batchelor makes amusing little hats that remind one of the paper boats of one's childhood. Fashioned, in felt, the seams are fastened together with paper clips enameled to match the color of the felt.

The rise in the height of the crown will be welcomed by many women as will the Regency touch, which has appeared in some of the brimmed hats, for nothing so becoming has been seen for several seasons. A hat of this type, which is easy to wear, was sketched at Marcel Antoine's. Made in black felt and trimmed with a black bow, it has several rows of stitching round the edge of the brim. From the same house comes a distinctive toque with a round box crown edged with a roll of twisted black wool, with two pompons, one black the other white, and finished with a white and red woven band.

Aage Thaarup, with his usual originality, favors styles pulled down at the back of the head. An amusing little model (top left in the accompanying illustration) has a sort of Chinese lid on the top of the head in coils of jade velvet, with a curtain of Persian lamb at the back that fits close to the skull, hiding the hair. Another hat, similar in line, is made in black felt molded to the base of the skull with a tulle veil at the back. The felt is studded with tiny square disks of black glass and the effect recalls an Eastern warrior's helmet of ancient days. Mr. Thaarup lines some of his models with bright velvet that can be reversed for evening wear. Other models are trimmed with what he calls "Surrealist" motifs.

Black hats are trimmed with bright colors—Rembrandt red, magenta, ginger biscuit brown, red and white. A high fez cap may be trimmed with a bunch of magenta wings, or squares of white and red grosgrain ribbon folded wing-fashion. A smart little oval hat has a feather pointing downward and outward, the whole movement being well forward.

Reversible velvet is new and useful for millinery and scarves. Fur is mixed with felt in amusing little points. Small toques with multicolor trimmings are snappy worn with black ensembles, and for larger hats a chiffon suede felt is excellent fashioned with a sloping crown.

NORA CORBETT

Drawn by Corbett, London

Top Three: Left—Jade Velvet Lid, With Curtain of Persian Lamb, From Aage Thaarup. Center—Black Felt From Marcel Antoine. Right—Brown Velvet With Feather in Henna and Red. Lower Three: Left—Black Felt Studded With Black Glass Disks and Tulle Veil, From Aage Thaarup. Center—Navy Felt Trimmed With Grosgrain Ribbon. Right—Black Felt Box Crown Edged With Twisted Wool, Trimmed With Black and White Pompons and White and Red Woven Braid

Annual Fashion Futures

Exhibiting Facts for Today and Trends for Tomorrow

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ON THE evening of Sept. 10 the Fashion Group gave its second annual showing of edited styles, called Fashion Futures. The ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was again the auditorium and there an audience of approximately 1600 men and women gathered to view the parade and at its close to eat a midnight supper.

Fashion Futures is unique because it includes no exhibitors, promotes no special interests, no commercial houses, no individual designers, but presents such models as a committee composed of leaders in fashion appraisal, editors, merchandise executives, and museum associates, select from the fall showings in Paris, from the best collections in New York and Hollywood and from advance styles for the Riviera and the Tyrol. The choice is made on the basis not only of what is good at the moment but to illustrate those trends which will probably crystallize into the fashions of tomorrow. Such a presentation has a very real value for retailers, professional buyers, designers, fashion reviewers and consumers.

Garments Classified

The plan employed classified the garments under explanatory titles, such as:

Play Clothes (a forecast of Riviera styles)
A Lady in Action (active sports clothes)
Costumes to illustrate the use of velvet with other fabrics.
Borders and Bandings of Furs, Sequins, etc. on all kinds of costumes.
The Perfect Every-Occasion Wardrobe (composed of eight costumes.)
Hats and Accessory Ensembles
Suits
Clothes of Pomp and Circumstance
The Opening-Night Lobby
At Home Frocks
Afternoon Dresses
Coats
Front Page News Makes Front Page Fashions (influences exerted on design by political events, popular books and plays and current events.)
Adjustable Dinner Frocks for Unpredictable Functions.
Coronation Fashions.

Approximately 125 costumes were shown and the pageant was one of almost incredible beauty—beauty of conception, sumptuousness of fabric, majesty of the draped line. Splendor was often illuminated by wit. Schiaparelli is a master of wit and she exhibited it in her suit where the pockets remind one of bureau drawers; in her evening coats of dark tweed, so demure when buttoned close at the throat that one could safely stalk the night with them and so dramatic when opened to reveal their embroidered, jeweled, spangled or brilliant cellophane lapels that heads would turn to view them; in her surrealist buttons; and her Tunisian details and accessories allied with the smartest Parisian silhouettes. Alix showed wit when she fashioned from furniture tapestry an evening coat and also jackets, blouses, tailleurs and turbans.

Fashion Summits

As one remembers the scenes created by Fashion Futures, certain shapes, certain rhythms, certain textures, certain colors, certain contrasts rise up like mountain peaks along the horizon of the verdant and flowery levels of the showing as a whole. Among them are the following fashion summits which date the present season and presage several to come.

The flaring silhouette—in frocks, tunics and coats both of cloth and fur, and even in beach wear. Bouffant hips. Back fullness. Tiered effects. Broad shoulders. Small waists. Important belts. High waistlines and uncovered shoulders in the evening. Classic drapery like Greek marbles. Spanish mantillas and other Spanish themes. Princess, Directoire, Edwardian and Victorian silhouettes. Tunics. Peplums with coat tails. Tuxedos. Edgings and bandings. Sequins, even on street dresses. Bugles. Beads. Jet. Glitter. Lavish and softly manipulated fur garments and trimmings—chiefly Persian, black seal, caracul, silver fox, red fox, mink, sable, nutria, ermine, ocelot. Broadcloth, not only for daytime, but for evening. Velvet, not only for evening, but for daytime. Lamé. Lacquered satins. Taffeta. Crepy constructions. Silk jersey. Tweeds. Woolens. Wool tartans. Texture contrasts in fabrics combined and in furs combined—tweed, broadcloth, taffeta, with velvet. Persian with seal. Color contrasts—black with beige. Black with gold. Black and navy with red. Brown with purple-blue. Purple with green. Yellow with gray.

Three Old Favorites From England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Great-Grandmother's Marrow Jam

Peel
2 pounds marrow; take out the seeds and simmer gently in a covered pan in
½ pint water until it begins to get soft. Shred
¼ pound candied citron, peel finely, and chop into small pieces, put in with
2 pounds sugar and
¾ pint best vinegar, and boil all together briskly until it sets when tried in a saucer—about half an houn This is intended for a marrow that has been left on the vine to ripen well. If made with a green marrow, peel it, take out the seeds, cut into rather small slices, sprinkle with sugar and leave to drain 24 hours, before using as given above.

Marrow Pickle

(An old Wiltshire village recipe.)

Peel and seed the marrow. Take
5 pounds of marrow, cut it into small pieces, sprinkle with salt and let it stand for 24 hours to drain. When drained, boil
3 pints best vinegar
¾ pound lump sugar,
1 ounce ground ginger,
1 ounce turmeric,
6 chillies,
2 eschalots for 10 minutes; take out the eschalots, put in the marrow and boil till soft, about ½ an hour. This is ready for eating at once. If put into glass jars, they should be kept in the dark as the bright color darkens if exposed to the light for long. In an old Wiltshire village the wives make this for their men to take into the harvest field with them to eat with their bread and cheese.

Green Tomato Chutney

A favorite recipe from Wiltshire for using green tomatoes which come too late in the season to ripen.

Boil gently
2½ pounds apples (when peeled),
2½ pounds onions (when peeled) and
2½ pounds tomatoes (when peeled) in
1½ pints water in a covered pan till they soften. Tie
¼ ounce cloves (bruised),
9 chillies and
¼ ounce peppercorns into a muslin bag, allowing room for them to swell, add to the apples
¾ pound sultanas,
1¼ pounds brown sugar,
3 ounces salt,
½ teaspoon cayenne (a little more if liked hot),
2¼ pints best vinegar and boil all together until a stiff pulp, then squeeze and remove bag. This improves by keeping a little while as it becomes more mellow.

Boneless 'Birds'

Have lower round of beef cut thin. Cut into pieces large enough for single portion. Place on each portion a half strip of bacon, a slice of carrot and a sprig of parsley. Add salt, pepper and celery salt to taste, roll up and tie each roll firmly with white cord or fasten with toothpicks. Now we call the meat rolls "birds." Brown the birds on all sides in hot fat, then cover with hot water, put on lid, and cook very slowly until tender—about an hour and a half—adding more hot water when necessary. To serve, take up the birds, then thicken the remaining liquid with flour and water paste, adding more water if there is not enough gravy. Pour gravy over the birds and serve. (Mrs.) C. A. B.

A Useful Measuring Stick

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM the rich experience of the Harvard Tercentenary celebration—for in unfoldment of ideas it was a rich experience—we have borne away one thought or group of thoughts which may be of special interest here. It is this: That to develop a national culture or a civilization of a people, it is essential that we have these conditions—freedom of discussion and unmolested inquiry. Furthermore, to quote President Conant of Harvard, "We must have a spirit of tolerance which allows the expression of all opinions however heretical they may appear."

Probably you and I don't sit up nights thinking about developing a national culture or a form of civilization worth handing down to posterity. The thing seems remote. It is understandable, however, that a great university should pay attention to such matters—in fact suitable that it should take the responsibility, in its larger aspects, off our shoulders, weighted as ours may be with problems of developing a recognizable wisp of civilization in Junior.

But the idea that culture—whether national, community, or individual—can be developed only in an atmosphere of freedom of discussion and a spirit of inquiry, with its correlated condition of tolerance for another's freedom and inquiry, is one that comes close to each of us. It makes all the difference in our daily life within our families, our church and our community, and in our attitude toward national and world affairs. Lacking other means of achievement, such an idea concerning culture would, in our opinion, be worth sitting up nights for.

Of the value of discussion we have in a previous weekly chat expressed a few opinions. Without tolerance, of course, no untrammeled discussion is possible, and therefore no resulting evolution of thought which may lead to a richer experience for all concerned. That goes without saying. And isn't it likewise true that without a spirit of inquiry—and a free one—no frontiers of thought can be reached or pushed outward to reveal further the realms of the unknown.

Somebody important, we forget who, made a statement over the air not long ago to the effect that one of the chief glories of Man is the inquiring mind. As with Dr. Conant's view of developing a culture, this statement, for us, trailed in its wake a whole starry train of inspiration and enlightenment. How can we make better use of this special glory, we ask ourselves. Now that crisp autumn days are again with us—and we must admit that they seem to be a help to us in revealing our own share of Man's inquiring mind—we must, we said, take advantage of abundant opportunities to enrich our thinking, enlarge our viewpoint, deepen our culture. Some such self-promises have probably been made by all of us.

We have received from the Past, a precious heritage of culture—and we mean the real culture in the Past, and not the whole cloth of so-called civilization including both good and ill. To our heritage of true culture we seek—whatever our abilities and our nationality—to add our special individual and national contribution. Our neighborhood, our home, our office, then, become the settings for an expression of "the enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training" (to quote Mr. Noah Webster). Freedom of discussion and unmolested inquiry (unmolested by us, too, when others are making the inquiry) become stones built into the foundation of such contributions as we make.

A truly cultured person is essentially open minded, genuinely interested in good discussion, tolerant of another's view and filled with the spirit of inquiry. From a great university comes, by inference, this useful measuring stick. If we fail to measure up on these counts, we may indeed know all there is to know, intellectually, and yet be neither cultured nor educated. But happily these are really things of the spirit—and as such, like Man's inquiring mind, are, with reasonable effort on our part, available to us all.

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A THOUSAND years brood over Frankfurt-am-Main, which once was a Free City and the seat of the Imperial Fairs, to which the kings came for their crowning from the time of Maximilian II; where great princes of middle Europe thronged the Imperial Hall at Coronation feasts, while pictured Emperors looked down in majesty from the painted walls.

Traces of frescoes, probably dating back to the building of the Imperial Hall in 1406, still linger between its great pillars; and, as if it would fain restore the brilliance of ancient years, the lingering summer day fills the vast entrance with color—with shadows of violet and amethyst, deep glooms of blue and rose, and purest shining gold where the westering sun triumphs over the sudden rain.

FRANKFURT IS NEVER lovelier than on a summer's evening after rain, when the last light gathers and glows in the lovely old square of the Römerberg. High up, the Römer itself towers above its neighbor buildings, with flat painted façade and steep gables that lift the pyramidal front-pinion, exquisite carved balcony, long narrow windows and steep roof glimmering in the wet light.

The flakes of color that remain on its iron-worked doors gather beauty and strength. The great stone staircase of the Imperial Hall, with its famous wrought-iron banisters, is lit by a thousand points of light where the sunshine flickers through the windows above the lovely little Wanebach courtyard, its three tiers of balconies dripping with hanging flowers and falling drops of rain.

TO THE RIGHT, across the amphitheater of the Samstagsberg, lies Nikolaikirche, the most ancient church in Frankfurt, and beyond that again rises the Gothic mass of the Cathedral with steep roofs crowded round it and painted façades glowing softly in the radiant sunset. Carved corbels on the house fronts cast fantastic shadows. Hoary with tradition, consecrated by centuries of history, the great square with its central fountain basks in the warm evening. The narrow lanes that give entrance lie deep in shadow.

Opposite the cathedral, whose numerous slender windows reflect the late light, rises the "Zur goldenen Waage" house, built and furnished early in the seventeenth century by Frankfurt workmen. Decorative and dignified, it looks across the darkling little streets, this House of the Golden Scales. And all the time the fine rain falls and the westering sun shines through the delicate wet mists making beauty more beautiful.

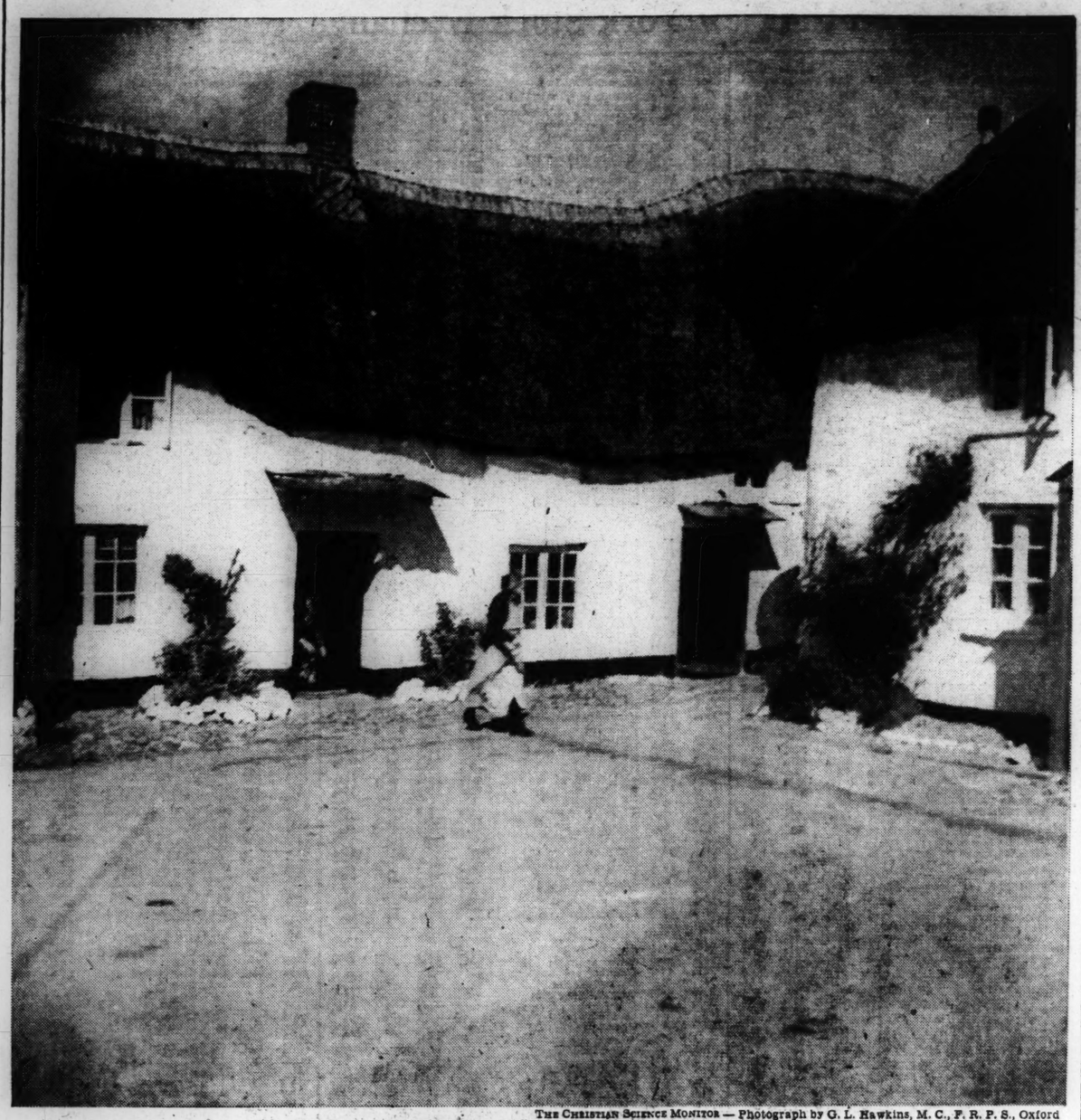
THE NARROW GOTHIC courtyard of the Metzgerhöfchen, with its timber-framed houses, encloses a strip of brilliant sky; and in the medieval lane, Hinter dem Lämmchen, the Mohrenkopf—an inn much frequented in the fifteenth century—drowses above the shining, cobbled way. There is a wonderful example of a patrician mansion of the Middle Ages in the Steinernes Haus, built in the architectural style of the lower Rhine, and dignified among the adjacent timbered houses by its name. The same style is seen on the façade of Tauzhaus zum Gürzenich in Köln.

In the lovely Garküchenplatz and Roseneck, behind the Cathedral, shadows of rose and indigo lie softly on the sunny streets, and ancient inns and dreaming houses—centuries old—turn their painted façades toward the light.

"Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, sich ein Charakter in dem Strom der Welt," Goethe says, and the words that come to mind before his house on the Grosser Hirschgraben come even more powerfully where the heavy mass of the Eschenheimer Turm lies against the sky. This was the strongest tower in the fortifications of old Frankfurt. What a stream of the world flowed in and out of these old streets in those far-off days, up and down the Main and about the Rententurm where harbor dues were paid. Behind it rises the Saalhof where the Emperors lived, and across the Weckmarkt lies the Leinwandhaus where linen and cloth were examined in the days of the Imperial Fairs.

Now that great stream has receded; the Emperors with their courts come no more for their crowning to the pillared hall with its echoing floor, the merchant princes walk no longer between the shadow and shine. All are gone; yet the city in its beauty lies as fresh and fair as the Sleeping Princess of the fairy tale, wearing a thousand years as a diadem, her name recalling her state—Specialis Domus Imperii.

D. T.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by G. L. Hawkins, M. C., F. R. P. S., Oxford

THATCH AND WHITEWASH AT INNER HOPE, SOUTH DEVON

THERE is nothing like whitewash for holding the sun, for drawing the pure brilliance of summer light from the sky and doubling its force. There is nothing like whitewash for holding shadows, softly blue and broken where they catch the rough surface, and binding the thatch with the windows and the stone porches with the doors.

An apron tells which way the wind is blowing, a sunny wind that sweeps the place clean; and roofs, rising and falling like waves against the sky, add to the sense of airiness.

In this South Devon village each cottage has its bit of garden bordered with pebbles, clean and white and glittering. Each cottage, too, has its quaint strip of cobbles humped up against the wall and calling itself a path. All day long through the summer months the square-paned windows are propped open, and the doors, set slightly below the road, are never shut; but the warm thatch, so tightly bound about the little homes, and the kindly way in which the cottages nestle together, speak of cold weather and winter gales, when it is all one can do to cross the open spaces, when lamplight and firelight draw one within doors.

Our Rightful Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dear Lord and Father of us all,
Forgive our foolish ways;
Re-clothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives Thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise."

IN THIS simple and beautiful prayer, voiced by the poet Whittier, the request is not that God will clothe us, but "re-clothe us in our rightful mind," clearly indicating that though we seem to have lost the right way of thinking, that right way has never been lost to the children of God, and in the light of Truth it may become apparent to us. The Apostle Paul admonishes (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Christian Science teaches that there is one perfect Mind, God, and that man, whom God created in His own likeness, is the perfect expression or idea of this one perfect Mind.

Reasoning from the basis of God as infinite and perfect Mind, and of spiritual and perfect man as the child of the universal Father-Mother, we see that "our rightful mind" means our capacity to know as God knows, and to know—to recognize as real—only that which is known to the one perfect Mind. We cannot really know anything evil, material, or imperfect; we can only believe it. Even though evil, matter, imperfection, may at times seem very real, very distressing, the mortal dream is without actual existence, because it is unknown to the divine Mind.

What, then, are we to do about the unhappy conditions which we have been believing to be real and inescapable? We are to turn thought Godward instead of earthward or selfward; to reach out mentally to divine Mind for the inspiration, courage, strength, joy, and harmony which, as children of God, we really express. Spiritual man, the true selfhood of each one of us, reflects all the thoughts and qualities of the divine Mind, Love, Truth, and Life. As each one recognizes and claims his true and perfect selfhood, and is willing, yes, eager, to part with the false sense of himself as a mortal, separated from the divine Mind, he finds the God-like attributes of wisdom, truth, goodness, kindness, justice, and love taking first place in his consciousness.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 503 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Immortal and divine Mind presents the idea of God: *first*, in light; *second*, in reflection; *third*, in spiritual and immortal forms of beauty and goodness. But this Mind creates no element nor symbol of discord and decay." Here we have the rule with which to go to work: we are joyously to declare the spiritual perfection and unchanging loveliness of all that God has made, and persistently refuse to accept as real that which would suggest, "discord and decay." So doing, we shall find fears and anxieties lessening, hope and courage awakening, and confidence and strength returning. We are being reclothed in our rightful mind!

Paul gave practical advice on the subject of right thinking when he told the Philippians to think about those things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. A simple way to test any condition that presents itself for our acceptance or refusal is to ask, Is it "of good report"? That rumor of war we read in the newspaper; that story of disaster we heard over the radio; that sense of pain we entertained last night, was it "of good report"? No! Then let us disagree with it as an unreality, refuse to let it become part of our thinking. Let us declare the fact of God's perfect law, and know that "he is the governor among the nations." Let us consciously dwell upon the truth of Love's unfailing goodness and presence to guard, comfort, and bless each child of its care. Let us silence the claim that pain is real and that it inheres in the body, by calm adherence to the reality of spiritual man's perfection, reflecting the all-harmonious Spirit, Life, our Father which is in heaven.

To consecrate our every effort to gain the true view of God as infinite, perfect, and eternal Mind, and of man as His image and likeness, is the only way to find "our rightful mind." And as we find it, our present experience will be enriched, and outward conditions will become more harmonious. Discords in the home, in business, and between nations will be seen as unrealities that can be done away with. We "shall be quiet from fear of evil," as the Bible promises, because we are learning that only good is real, only good has power, only good is present. Thus we shall bless, not only ourselves and our affairs, but the whole human family, till all shall have turned to the "dear Lord and Father of us all," and each one, having found God as the only Mind, acknowledges that His will is supreme, in earth as in heaven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Vårt rette sinn

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Du, Herre kjær og alles Far,
tilgi at vi for vill;
gi oss igjen vårt rette sinn,
som priser Dig i renere liv,
i dypere ærefrykt.

I DENNE enkle og vakre bønn, som dikteren Whittier har skrevet, blir Gud ikke bedt om å gi oss, men om å "gi oss igjen vårt rette sinn"; dette antyder klart at om vi enn synes å ha mistet den rette måte å tenke på, så er dog denne rette måte aldri gått tapt for Guds barn, og ved hjelp av Sannhetens lys kan den komme til å bli åpenbaret for oss. Apostelen Paulus gir oss følgende formaning (Filippenserne 2:5): "La dette sinn være i eder, som og vår i Kristus Jesus." Kristen Videnskap lærer at der er ett fullkomment Sinn, Gud, og at mennesket, som Gud har skapt i Sin egen lignelse, er dette ene fullkomne Sinns fullkomne uttrykk eller idé.

Når vi trekker slutninger ut fra det grunnlag at Gud er det uendelige og fullkomne Sinn og mennesket åndelig og fullkomment som barn av den universelle Fader-Moder, ser vi at "vårt rette sinn" vil si vår evne til å kjenne som Gud kjenner, og til å kjenne—erkjenne som virkelig—alene det som det ene fullkomne Sinn kjenner. Vi kan ikke i virkeligheten kjenne noget som helst som er ondt, materielt eller ufullkomment; vi kan bare tro at det er til. Selv om det onde, materien eller ufullkommenhet undertiden kan synes å være meget virkelig, meget plagsom, er den dødelige drøm uten virkelig tilværelse, fordi den er ukjent for det guddommelige Sinn.

Hvad skal vi så gjøre med hensyn til de ulykkelige tilstander som vi har trodd er virkelige og uundgåelige? Vi skal vende vår tanke henimot Gud istedenfor mot jorden eller selvet, mentalt søke å nå frem til det guddommelige Sinn for å finne den inspirasjon, det mot, den styrke, glede og harmoni vi som Guds barn virkelig uttrykker. Det åndelige menneske, hvert enkelt menneskes sanne selv, gjenspeiler alle det guddommelige Sinns, Kjærlighetens, Sannhetens og Livets tanker og egenskaper. Alt efter som hver enkelt erkjenner og gjør fordring på sitt sanne og fullkomne selv og er villig til, ja ivrig efter, å komme bort fra det falske begrep om sig selv som en dødelig, adskilt fra det guddommelige Sinn, finner han at de Gud-like egenskaper, visdom, sannhet, godhet, vennlighet, rettferdighet og kjærlighet mere og mere inntar den viktigste plass i hans bevissthet.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver på side 503 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Det udødelige og guddommelige Sinn fremstiller Guds idé: *for det første*, i lys; *for det annet*, i gjenspeiling; *for det tredje*, i åndelige og udødelige former av skjønnhet og godhet. Men dette Sinn skaper intet disharmoniens og forfallets element eller symbol." Her har vi den regel som vi må arbeide efter: vi må frydefullt fremholde den åndelige fullkommenhet og uforanderlige elskelighet av alt som Gud har skapt, og vedholdende nekte å godta som virkelig det som minner om "disharmoni og forfall". Når vi gjør dette, vil vi finne at frykt og engstelser avtar, håp og mot våkner, og tillit og styrke vender tilbake. Vi er i ferd med å få igjen vårt rette sinn!

Paulus gav et praktisk råd med hensyn til rett tenkning da han opfordret filippenserne til å gi akt på det som er sant, ære verdt, rettferdig, rent, elskelig og alt som tales vel om. En enkel måte på hvilken vi kan prøve enhver tilstand som melder sig for å bli godtatt eller forkastet av oss, består i å spørre: Er dette noget "som tales vel om"? Det krigsryktet vi leste om i avisen, den ulykkesberetningen vi hørte i kringkastingen, den følelse av smerte vi kjente inatt, var det noget "som tales vel om"? Nei! La oss da erklære oss uenige i det som en uvirkelighet, nekte å la det bli nogen del av vår tenkning. La oss gjøre gjeldende den kjensgjerning at Guds lov er fullkommen, og at "han hersker over folkene". La oss bevisst holde tanken festet ved sannheten om Kjærlighetens usvikelige godhet og nærvær, som beskytter, trøster og velsigner ethvert barn som er i dens varetekt. La oss bringe til taushet den påstand at smerte er virkelig, og at den er noget som hører legemet til, ved rolig å holde fast ved det virkelige forhold, det åndelige menneskes fullkommenhet, som gjenspeiler Ånd, Liv, som helt igjennem er harmonisk, vår Fader som er i himmelen.

Å sette alle våre bestrebelser inn på å nå frem til den sanne opfatning av Gud som uendelig, fullkomment og evig Sinn og av mennesket som Hans billede og lignelse, er den eneste måte på hvilken vi kan finne "vårt rette sinn". Og alt efter som vi finner det, vil vårt daglige liv berikes og de ytre forhold vi lever under, bli mere harmoniske. Disharmonier i hjemmet, i forretningslivet og mellem nasjonene vil bli erkjent som uvirkeligheter som kan ryddes av veien. Vi skal "leve i ro uten frykt for ulykke," som Bibelen lover oss, fordi vi lærer at bare det gode er virkelig, bare det gode har makt, bare det gode er nærværende. Således vil vi gagne ikke bare oss selv og våre egne anliggender, men hele den menneskelige familie, inntil alle har vendt sig til den "Herre kjær og alles Far," og hver enkelt har funnet at Gud er det eneste Sinn, og anerkjenner at Hans vilje er enerådende, på jorden som i himmelen.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fruitful Tapestry

VINEYARDS
drape the hillsides
in warm crimson patterns,
cool purple and silver, richly
blended.

IRENE STANLEY

An Actress From Head to Foot

ELLEN TERRY has lent herself both to portraiture and to biography. Sargent was only one of many who traced for us her beauty, a beauty which was well compared to a Veronese portrait, while Jules Claretie declared that she looked "like a living model of Giovanni Bellini"; three or four substantial volumes, one from her own pen, have set out her story, but just as no painter could transfer to canvas all that was most fascinating in her features, so no chronological table of theatrical achievements or catalogue raisonné of theatrical merits could suffice to solve the secret of her art for which, anyhow in this country, no precise parallel can be found; . . .

She was an actress from first to last and from head to foot, and she was proud of it. The word "realism" would mean little or nothing to her because the theatre was to her a reality; private lives lived within walled houses would—many and many of them—have for her a much more pronounced flavour of sham. And the love of her art was the measure of her unselfishness in conveying it; the play, and not her share in it, was the matter of cardinal importance. So every detail of every play was thought out; she would hold an inquest on the characteristics of every character. There was not only in question all that could be done with Hermione or Ophelia or Lady Macbeth; it was a matter to her of equal concern how Florizel should approach Perdita, how Hamlet should address his mother, how Macduff should look when Macbeth said this or that to him.

Controversy is still apt to rage round Ellen Terry's Lady Macbeth, and comparisons are instituted between her and Ristori, although few of us are now left who saw Ristori play the part.

Ellen Terry saw the whole play spread out, as it were, before her, but perhaps rather as in a picture than as in a plan; it needed special effort to absorb herself in any particular section of it. Her selflessness as an artist was part of her woman's character, and she was always a woman with all a woman's sweet wilfulness. Here was the source of any unconventionality in her life and it was her weaker side; her strong side, which was far more often uppermost, was the quality that she stamped on Shakespeare's heroines when, for our benefit, she gave them the character many of us had hitherto missed. Never too was there a more delicious compound of joyousness and gentleness, a blend which forbade any sense of vindictiveness. . . .

One thing is irrefutably true; no actress was ever so beloved by her public as was Ellen Terry. Sarah Bernhardt and Elena Duse provoked admiration which again and again crossed the frontier of enthusiasm; Ellen Terry, but little behind them in sheer efficiency, knocked at the hearts of her audience, and the door was opened without question or delay. Ruskin wrote of all the energies of men, "being awakened in the pursuit of beauty in the endeavour to arrest it or recreate it for themselves." Was this the keynote of the woman whose energies were continually awakened in the pursuit of the beauty which was her ideal, and whose genius lit up her whole path to fame.—SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, in "From Phelps to Gielgud." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Panorama of Northern Castile

FOR the next couple of hours we sat entranced by the panorama of northern Castile unfolding outside the window. Lonely groves crowded with temperamental trees, a forest of sad, drooping eucalyptus, cypresses like waving plumes in the high wind, thin, flexible hemlocks still holding last year's cones like burrs in their hair, plane or sycamore trees, their mottled trunks like stalking leopards moving in the thickets, moss-covered gnarled trees in the mountains as though they were fashioned of Pompeian bronze, others gay with green vines festooning their trunks; again there were many with stark limbs reaching appealingly towards heaven and some with green bouquets of a parasite growth fantastically fastened on their bare limbs, wispy rows of dreamy poplars finally touching the scene with sylvan tranquillity and peace. So far the predominating color had been green—green grass—tracts like velvet cloths spread by industrious peasants on half-perpendicular mountainsides; rich green valleys; mountain torrents of every shade of green; rocks of emerald, jade, and sage, occasionally variegated with gaunt gray rocks, reddish brown vegetation and patches of snow. Scores of mountain falls forever draping over precipices like bridal-veils gently agitated, sometimes unfurling for more than a hundred feet. Strata of volcanic rocks broken off and forming fantastic fragments; stalagmites of huge size between which we catch rare glimpses.

I had never an idea that any part of Spain was like this in January—or June.

Higher and higher we climbed, the verdure and vegetation gradually disappearing. Now the snow lies in great heaps beside the tracks. Far down in the valley we can see a strip of black asphalt beside the rushing stream, indicating a splendid motor-road. The scenery grows wilder and if possible more beautiful—yawning abysses, undulating valleys a mile broad, a half dozen torrents tearing down from every side, a ten-mile vista a mile deep. From the palms of Santander we are now in the snow fields of the vast mountain system. Yet there are occasional villages with always a church and a mill. We pause as though to let the two panting engines get their breath. At every stop a man runs along with a dinner-bell which he rings lustily before the train can start off again. It is raining hard up here and all the natives are wearing their "rubbers," which consist of wooden shoes raised about an inch on tiny stilts. The temperature has changed at least twenty degrees. But we have rented pillows for two pesetas each and are lying back, enjoying ourselves hugely, the sultry cares of Santander having vanished as we ascended these cool heights of contemplation.—From "Meet the Spaniards," by HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS. (New York: McBride.)

Sieur de Monts Spring

(Mt. Desert Island)

SIEUR DE MONTS, in this cool quiet place
Clear water flows eternal from a spring
For your memorial, and wild birds sing
Where great trees cast cool shade and interlace.

This is a silent place where travelers stand
In revery. Beside a shallow pool,
Forget-me-nots are growing, blue and cool,
And lilies—like a garden in your land.

This is a fitting monument to praise
A nobleman who left his home and came
Across the seas and persevered to claim
These rocky shores and their uncharted ways.

Here is a silent place: yet it is good
To come upon this island spring today
And meditate and rest—and take away
The memory of your name and fortitude.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Profit Taking Retards Securities' Advance to Higher Level •

Commodity … Money Mark…

Led by Motors, Market Again Pushes Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The stock market put its faith in selected motors, farm implements, rubbers and specialties today and neglected many of the recent leaders.

Profit taking, while not especially insistent, was present throughout. The activity, pronounced in the first hour, dwindled later and dealings were quiet near the final lap.

Favored issues were marked up gains of fractions to 2 or more points, some registering new six-year tops.

Industrial News Good

Boardroom sentiment was buoyed by continued good news from industry. The trading pace, fast at the start, slowed considerably near the fourth hour.

Commodities and foreign currencies were mixed.

Shares conspicuous on the upside included Chrysler, General Motors, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Crown Cork, Union Carbide, Zenith Radio, Electric Auto-Lite, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Rubber and U. S. Smelting.

A shade either way were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Schenley, Hiram Walker, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Southern Pacific.

Off about a point were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, International Nickel, American Smelting and Kennecott.

While some traders were inclined to stand aside on the theory the market might suffer a severe setback in the event the French decide to devalue the franc, others kept eyes on the domestic economic picture and leaned to the buying side.

Bond Trend Up

The bond market continued upward today under joint leadership of rail and industrial liens.

A concentration of buying interest in a mixed group embracing Allis Chalmers 4s, International Telephone 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s and New Haven Railroad 4s brought gains ranging from 1 up to more than 3 points.

Higher prices were paid for Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, 1950, Rock Island general 4s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4s, St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, M-K-T 5s, and Frisco 4½s.

New Haven 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Walworth 4s showed moderate losses.

U. S. Governments idled in a small market with values virtually unchanged.

Foreign loans claimed little attention during the forenoon and prices were not widely altered from yesterday. French and German issues were quoted fractionally higher.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Fafnir Bearing Co	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Hawaiian Sugar Co	$2	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Mich Seam Tube	50c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 24
Northw Bell Tel	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 28
Smyth Mfg Co	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21

Accumulated

Gotham Silk Hos	$1	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 13
Extra				
Am Stove Co	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Am Therm Bot A	$1	..	Oct. 10	Oct. 5
Ohio Wx Paper Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Smyth Mfg	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Initial				
Clorox Chem Co	65c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Final				
Triplex S Gl Ltd (Am Dep Rec)	$1.14	4-10	..	.....
Regular				
Am Maize Prods	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Am Stove Co	$1.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Am Therm Bot A	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
do pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Atlantic Ref 4% pf	$1	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 5
Balaban & Katz 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Can Iron Found Ltd 6% non-cum pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Cleveland Ry	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Davidson 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Dixon (Jos) Crucible $1	$2	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Edison Elec Illum	$2	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
Essex Tr (Lynn M)	$2.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Fiberoid 7% cv pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	.....
Fibreboard Prod 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 16
Frost Stl & W 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 16
Fruehauf Trailer 7% pf A	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Glen Alden Coal	25c	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 3
Gotham Silk Hos 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 13
Lord & Tayl 2d pf	$2	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Ludlow Typo $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Marathon Paper Mills 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Marchant Calc M	50c	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
McCall Corp	50c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Mississippi Power $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Montreal Telegraph	80c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Montreal Tramw	$2.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Motor Fin 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 22
Nat Fuel Gas	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Norfolk & Wn pf	$1	Q	Nov. 19	Oct. 31
Ohio Leather	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
do 1st pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Phila Elec $5 pf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sugar (WA) pr Co	$1.25	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
do $8 pf	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Smith (LC) & Cor Tr Inc $6 pf	$2	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Smyth Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Swn Ptld Cem	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
do of	$1	Q	Oct. 1	.....
Std Cap & Seal Corp com	$2	Q	Oct. 1	.....
Un Pub Ser Co 7% pf A	60c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 3
do pf B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
do $6 pf S	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
do $6 pf D	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
U S Smelt & Ref	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
do pf	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Wstmr Pap Co Ltd	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Worcester Sub Electric Co	20c	S	Nov. 1	.....
	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 17

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	1.17	1.17⅛	1.16⅜	1.16⅜	— ⅛
Dec.	1.16⅜	1.16½	1.15⅜	1.15⅝	— ⅜
May	1.15	1.15⅜	1.14⅛	1.14⅜	— ⅜
Corn					
Sept.	1.10	1.10¾	1.09⅛	1.10½	+ ⅝
Dec.	.94⅞	.95	.93⅛	.94⅜	— ⅜
May	89½	.90¾	.89⅛	.89¾	— ⅜
Oats					
Sept.	.42	.43	.42	.42¾	— ⅛
Dec.	.43⅛	43⅛	.42⅝	.42⅝	— ⅛
May	.43¼	.43¼	.42⅞	.43	— ⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.84	.84¾	.84¼	.84⅜	— ¼
Dec.	.82¾	.83⅛	.82½	.82⅝	+ ¼
May	.81	.816	.80⅝	.80⅝	Unch.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	1.1½	1.09⅜	1.09¾	Unch
December	1.10	1.08⅜	1.08½	Unch
May	1.12	1.10½	1.10½	+ ⅛

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Sept. 23	Last Sept. 22
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3†)	61½	61½	61½	61¼
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13½	13¼	13⅜	12½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (.75b)	25¾	25	25	24⅞
31½	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	32⅝	31½	31¼	31½
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1†)	78	77½	78	77⅝
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	17	16¼	16⅞	16
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	20¼	19⅝	19¾	20
46½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	45	44	44⅜	44½
45	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	44	44	44	43
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	36¾	36	36⅜	35½
29	23	Allied Mills (.50b)	27⅝	27¼	27½	27⅝
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13½	12⅝	13⅞	13
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82½	81	81	81½
59¾	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1½)	58½	57⅝	57⅜	57¾
26½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25½	25½	25½	..
5⅝	2⅝	Amal Leather	2⅝	2½	2½	..
58¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	57	57	57	57½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	91	90½	91	..
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	61	60¼	61	59¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	43	42	42	42⅜
64½	40	Am Brake SF (1.60)	60	59¾	60	60
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
51⅜	30	Am Car & Fdry	51¾	50½	50½	51
89	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	89	89	89	89
60½	31	Am Chain 16½)	57	57	57	58⅛
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (3½g)	125⅞	125	125⅞	125½
33¾	7¼	Am Colortype	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
32	16½	Am Crystal Sugar (.50b)	28¾	28½	28⅝	28¾
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	100½	100	100½	100
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4	4	4½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	14½	13¾	13¾	..
9¾	6½	Am & FoFr Pow	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
43¼	29¾	Am & FFor Pow pf (7)	38⅛	37½	37½	38
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow (6)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
8⅝	5⅛	Am Hide L	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
46	32⅝	Am Hide L pf (3)	45¾	45¾	45¾	47½
57⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	35¾	35¾	35¾	36½
13⅝	9⅝	Am Ice	12⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11¾
36¼	33⅛	Am International	35	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
95½	66	Am Locomotive	92	91	91⅞	91¾
29⅞	21	Am Locomotive pf	77	77½	78	77⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Fd (.80)	37⅛	37½	37⅜	37⅜
40	27	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	17	16¼	16⅞	16
14⅜	7½	Am Metal	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
74½	36⅝	Am Power & Lt	45	44	44¾	44½
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	44	44	44	43
27⅝	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	36¾	36	36⅜	35½
5	2	Am Radiator (15b)	27⅝	27¼	27½	27⅝
39⅝	23	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	23¼	23	23	23
28¼	18	Am Safety Razor n (2)	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
33¼	25⅜	Am Seating vtc	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜
91½	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	25½	24½	24½	24⅝
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	31	31⅛	31⅜	31
108½	104	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	83¼	82½	82½	83¼
73½	47	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	147	147	147	..
44⅞	20½	Am Snuff (3†)	107½	107	107½	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Steel Fdries	62	62	62	60
142	29	Am Sugar Ref (2)	43¾	43¼	43¼	43⅜
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	57	56½	57	57
179⅞	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	145	145	145	..
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	175⅞	175	175	175½
153⅜	87⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	99	98	98	98¼
27	19⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100⅞	100¼	100½	100⅜
100¾	92¾	Am Wat W & E	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
11¼	7¼	Am Wat (1pf (6)	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	25
70¾	54½	Am Woolen	107	107	107	108
2	¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
10	4⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	54⅞	54¾	54¾	54½
7¾	3½	Am Wr P pf (h)	1	1	1	1
41⅛	28	Am Zinc Lead & S	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
70½	30	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
26¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	70¾	70¼	70¾	69¾
50	37	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	20	19¾	19¾	20
110½	105¼	Archer Daniels n (1½b)	108	108	108	108
7⅝	4⅛	Armour Del pf (7)	39½	39½	39½	..
62⅜	47¼	Armour Ill	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
15	7½	Armstrong Cork (3g)	5½	5⅝	5⅝	..
22	12⅜	Arnold Constable (½)	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	52
88½	59	Asso Dry Goods	13½	13½	13½	13½
39⅝	21⅜	Atchison T&SF (2e)	21½	21	21⅜	21¼
29¼	11	Atl Coast Line	82½	82	82½	81¾
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Gulf & W I	39⅛	38¼	38½	38¾
126¼	112	Atl Refining (1)	26	26	26	28½
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Powder pf (6)	27⅞	27¾	27¾	28⅜
10⅛	5⅜	Auburn Auto	123½	123½	123½	123½
7¼	4⅝	Austin Nichols	34½	33¼	33¾	33⅞
		Aviation Corp Del	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
			5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
67⅛	2½	Baldwin Loco (hr)	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	35⅜
58	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	55	54⅞	55	55¼
26¾	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	26	25½	25½	25¾
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38½
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
49½	41⅞	Banger & Aroos (2½)	47	46⅜	46⅜	47
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19	19	19	19
106½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	100	100	100	100½
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5) ww	94	94	94	94
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3†)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	30¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	22⅜	22	22½	22⅜
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞	68
62	48	Best & Co (2†)	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
72¼	45¾	Beth Steel	71	70¼	70¼	70½
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	124	123⅞	124	..
123¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	44	43¾	44	43½
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	20¼	19⅞	19	19
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	31¼	30½	30½	30½
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	63⅛	61⅞	62	61½
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	100½	98¾	98¾	98¾
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	45	43¾	44¾	43
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	93½	93½	93½	92½
329⅜	259⅛	Borden (1.60)	41½	41½	41½	41½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	28¼	28	28⅛	28⅛
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
3⅝	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2	2	2	1¾
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	59¼	58¾	58⅞	58⅞
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	56⅛	54½	55⅞	54¼
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	58¼	57¼	57¼	58
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104¼	104	104¼	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
56½	44½	Brooklyn n Gas (3)	49	49	49	48½
65⅜	45	Brown Shoe (3)	45	45	45	45
14¾	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	15⅞	14⅞	15	14⅜
17⅝	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
112	107½	Bucyrus E pf (7)	113	111½	113	112
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13	13	13⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	29¾	29	29	29½
38¼	11½	Bulova Watch	41¾	39	41½	38½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	30	29¼	29½	29¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
25⅜	16½	Byers	84	84	84	84
84	54⅛	Byers pf	82	81½	81⅞	82¾
30¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40¾	40	40	40¾
17⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
46⅛	30	Calumet & Hecla n (½b)	11⅛	11	11	11
18⅜	10⅜	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	35⅜	35	35⅜	35¼
16	10⅞	Canada Dry	18⅛	17¾	17¾	17⅞
52	37	Canadian Pacific	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (2b)	50	50	50	50
19¾	6¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
186	92½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	77⅜	73¾	77⅜	77⅜
79	54⅜	Case Thresh	159¾	157½	158¾	156½
32½	21¾	Cadillac Trac (2)	80	78½	79½	77½
31½	19	Celanese Corp (½b)	27⅞	27	27⅛	27½
36¼	25⅜	Celotex Co	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30
57	35	Central Aguirre (1½†)	30	30	30	..
9¾	6½	Central RR of NJ	43	42¼	42¼	43
58	48¾	Century Ribbon	9	9	9	9½
17⅛	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¾	54½	54½	54½
18	80½	Certain-Teed (n)	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	10½
67⅛	57½	Certain-Teed pf (7½)	120	119	120	116
21	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	66	63	65⅞	63
69½	22¼	Champion P & F (1)	20	19⅞	20	20
86	59	Checker Cab Mfg	45	45	45	..
68⅛	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	83¾	83	83⅜	83½
61¼	27⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68⅛	67¾	67⅞	68
12	4	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
27⅛	11⅞	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	30
57⅜	27⅝	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
47⅜	21⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3¾	3⅞	4
12⅜	6¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	18	18	18
40¾	21⅜	Chi Pneu Tr pf	59⅜	59	59	59½
3	1½	Chi Rk & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
8	3⅛	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
8	2½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6	6	6	6
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27½	27½	27½	28
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	18	17⅜	18	17⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
124⅜	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	118½	117⅜	117¾	116⅝
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	17	17	17
124⅜	95⅛	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	55¾	54½	55	55
18⅛	10¼	Cuba Ry pf	124	124	124	..
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
			9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
63⅜	39½	Kalamazoo St I	41¾	41½	41¾	41½
26	13	Kan C South	22½	22	22	22¾
48½	19¼	Kan C South pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¼
26¼	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	24	23¼	23½	23⅜
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¼
25⅜	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (1⅛†)	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20¼
49¾	28¼	Kennecott Corp (1.20)	49⅜	48¾	48¾	49½
22⅜	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	22½	21⅝	22¼	21⅝
43	30	Kinney pf	8	8	8½	8⅜
8	4⅝	Kresge Dept S	28¾	20½	27¾	27¼
28¾	20½	Kresge (1†)	46¾	35¾	35¾	46⅝
46¾	35¾	Kress Co	28	19⅝	20¾	20¾
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)				
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	18	17½	17½	18
16¼	12	Lee Rubber (⅛)	14¼	14	14⅛	14¼
30	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (¾b)	29	29	29	28⅜
119½	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	116½	116½	116½	116
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
16⅜	9⅜	Lehigh V Coal pf	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	16
19⅜	8½	Lehigh V Val RR	19¾	19	19	19½
111⅞	89	Lehman Corp (3†)	109½	109½	109¼	..
16¾	12	Lehn & Fink (1¾)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
60½	37½	Lorner Str (2†)	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜
70½	47¾	Libbey-Owens-F (¾b)	69½	67⅝	69½	67½
31⅛	25	Life Saver (.160)	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	26⅞
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4†)	104½	104	104	..
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4†)	105½	105	105	104¾
39¼	25⅞	L'ma Loco Wks	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	35
50⅞	36	Link-Belt (1.20†)	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	42	41½	41¾	41¼
62⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2†)	59¾	59½	59¾	59½
108⅜	104½	Loew's pf (6¼)	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	106½
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2½	2½	2½	2½
45	40	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
26½	21⅝	Lorillard (1.20)	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	145	145	145	..
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	38¼	36	36	35½
30	20	Louisville G&E A (1⅛)	28⅜	28	28	28½
93	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	93	93	93½	92
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
42	35	MacAndre & F (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
40⅜	27½	Mack Trucks (1)	40¾	40¼	40¼	40½
52⅞	40⅝	Macy R H & Co (2)	50	49	49¾	49½
14⅛	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60†)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	..
50	34½	Magma Copper (2)	48⅝	48½	48½	..
5⅞	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	2	2	2	..
13⅝	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
30⅜	18⅝	Market St Ry ppf	28	28	28	..
4½	2¼	Market St Ry 2 pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16½
12	6½	Martin Parry	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
37½	27	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	36	35¼	35¼	35½
50½	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	59	59	59	59
110½	103	Maytag 1pf (6)	108	108	108	..
5	4⅝	Maytag pf ww (3)	34¾	29	29	..
19	12¼	McCall Corp (2)	47⅛	47¼	47⅜	47⅜
49⅝	39⅝	McCrory Sto	34	32⅝	33⅛	34
11¾	8⅜	McIntyre Porcu (2)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅞
46	37¾	McKesson & R	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	41½
15⅞	11½	McKesson & R pf (3)	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
19	13¾	McLellan Sto	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15
82	55¼	Mead Corp	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅞
10⅝	6⅞	Melville (4)	82	82	82	..
93⅜	50	Mengel Co	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
64¼	40¾	Mengel Co pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..

Business and Industry

Metropolitan Life Head Warns of Pitfalls of Pension Scheme

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Weigh Security Law Costs

Ayres Sees Low Commercial Loans Over Long Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That "the proportion of the earning assets of commercial banks that will normally be invested in securities rather than in loans will continue to be much higher than it used to be before the depression" appears probable for a long time to come, according to a report of the Economic Policy commission presented by Leonard P. Ayres at the American Bankers association convention.

Banks Face Vital Change

The change facing commercial banking in this country, the report stated, is perhaps the most important that has confronted bankers since the closing years of the Civil War, when Congress enacted a 10 per cent tax on the notes of all state banks, driving out of existence a large part of the money with which business and banking had been done up to that time.

Although industrial production had risen almost to early 1928 levels and demand deposits of banks are at record levels, commercial loans are little more than a third as large as in 1928 and not much more than 10 per cent above the average of the lowest year, 1934, a condition which had been going on long before the depression.

Commercial banks, states Col. Ayers' report, are "equipped and staffed to handle a very much greater volume of commercial loans than is now available. If the earning assets of banks are to consist for any long period mainly of investments, and in only minor degree of loans, important changes will have to be made in the policies and in the personnel of the institutions.

The theory that the small volume of commercial loans was a reflection of a normal lag following a depression was rejected in the report and the idea disputed that such a lag had ever been normal.

Reasons for Decline

Three reasons were offered for the declines in the absolute and relative volumes of commercial loans as follows:

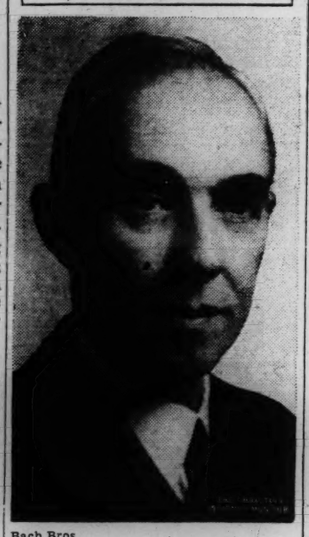
"First—That during the long prosperity period before the depression business enterprises had built up large corporate surpluses and replaced bond issues by stock, so that they had largely relieved themselves of dependence on the banks for financing their seasonal needs.

"Second—That deficit financing by the Federal Government by piling up demand deposits in the banks to the credit of business enterprises had made it unnecessary for the latter to seek loans.

"Third—That the reduction of the time element in the movement of merchandise through more rapid railroad and motorized transportation had reduced the total volume of credit needed to finance the nation's business."

While, the report concludes, the volume of commercial loans will surely increase as business recovery advances, it seems unlikely that our banks as a whole will soon be able to return to their old practice of having about half of their earning assets in commercial loans.

Insurance Head



Bach Bros.

Leroy A. Lincoln
President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Prodigal Pensions Now Seen Danger to Security Later

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Old-age-pension costs would exceed the total estimated 1936 expenditures for all Federal, state and local government bodies as embodied in some suggested allowances, the American Bankers' association was told today.

"Before we impose an unbearable and permanent burden on future national income, it behooves us to think soberly . . . ," Leroy A. Lincoln, president of Metropolitan Life, said in an address prepared for the convention. He advised against haste in security legislation.

"Is there not a danger that, by too lavish generosity now, we may add a future burden of taxation which may entirely destroy our ability to take reasonably good care even of those who may be in direct need?" he asked.

Mr. Lincoln's address followed a day in which Robert V. Fleming, association president, announced the organization had placed in effect a retirement pension plan providing for maximum payments of $5000 annually.

The plan provides for retirement of men employees at 65, women at 60, and costs from three to five per cent of payrolls, with contributions from employer and employee.

Using 1934 population estimates, Mr. Lincoln said a $50 monthly pension for persons 65 and over would require $4,422,000,000; $100 monthly $8,844,000,000; and $200 monthly, $17,688,000,000.

Dropping the age limit to 60, he said the costs would be for $50 monthly allowances, $6,864,000,000; $100 monthly, $13,728,000,000; $200 monthly, $27,456,000,000.

For the same pensions to persons 55 and over, Lincoln said the costs would be respectively $10,074,000,000; $20,148,000,000, and $40,296,000,000.

The executive did not discuss any pension plan by name but commented:

"Even to provide a monthly pension to those age 65 and over, in amounts which have been suggested in some quarters, would require more money per year than all our governmental bodies—Federal, state and local—are estimated to be spending for all purposes combined in 1936.

"This increased expenditure, added to our present burden, would be equivalent to more than half the total present national income. . . ."

Mr. Lincoln said the nation's physical state, as measured by the death rate, never has been better, and that the average length of life is now well over 60 years for Americans, more than two years having been added to the life expectation, at birth, since 1929.

Thomas R. Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn., headed the resolutions committee of the association when the list was made public. Other committee members include: William F. Augustine, Boston, and C. E. Spencer Jr., Boston.

Power Production Highest on Record

By the Associated Press

New York

ELECTRIC power production advanced more than seasonally expected to the highest levels ever recorded in the week ended Sept. 19.

Actual production last week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 2,170,807,000 kilowatt hours, a new high, compared with 2,028,583,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Sept. 12, an increase of 7 per cent. For the like week last year output was 1,851,541,000 kilowatt hours.

N. Y. Central Pays More of Debt to RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has reduced its outstanding debt to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to $9,478,737 by paying off $2,420,262 in notes maturing next June, the carrier announced.

Last December the road repaid $15,000,000 to the federal credit agency.

Trust Beginning With $10,000 Sells $82,000,000 Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The history of Incorporated Investors of Boston, one of the largest investment trusts in the country, was outlined from its organization to the present time, by William A. Parker, president of the company, to the Securities and Exchange Commission during its inquiry into the operation of investment trust companies.

Mr. Parker told of the formation of the trust 11 years ago with capital of less than $10,000 and of its growth until today with 2,625,000 shares outstanding its assets are valued at $82,000,000. In the first four years of the trust, stock sales totaled $54,000,000 and by the end of 1935 had reached about $82,000,000.

"It doesn't require much money to start an investment trust, does it?" queried L. M. C. Smith, of the SEC legal staff.

"Not much money—just brains," Mr. Parker replied.

Gross compensation to the sponsors of the trust during the years 1927 to 1935 totaled approximately $7,000,000 after deducting dealers' compensation.

When questioned by Mr. Smith why cost of management for that period amounted to only $1,200,000, whereas cost of distribution was $5,700,000, Mr. Parker replied that "it costs money to sell securities."

Net profits in the period, 1927 to 1935, amountted to about $1,900,000, the witness added.

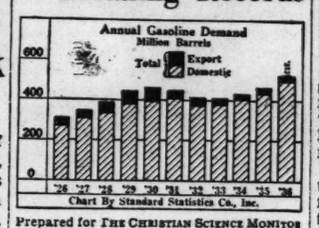
Mr. Parker became interested in the investment trust business in 1924 through Edward S. Lefler, who had been active in the organization of the Massachusetts Investors Trust.

In 1928 and 1929 Incorporated Investors formed three equity trust companies, which could borrow up to 50 per cent of their capital, the money to be used solely for buying Incorporated Investors stocks. In 1930 the three units were merged under the name of Consolidated Equities.

The management agency of Incorporated Investors is Management Associates, while the Parker company has charge of distribution activities. Both are controlled by the trust.

The SEC will inquire into the affairs of the State Street Investment Corporation of Boston. The Petroleum Corporation of America, Spencer Trask Fund, Inc. of New York city and the American European Securities Company of Jersey City, it was announced, have been called for study next week.

Gasoline Demand Breaking Records



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOMESTIC consumption of gasoline beat all previous records last year and, based on data so far available, this year will see another new record.

League Body Hints Devaluation Desirable for the 'Gold Bloc'

GENEVA (AP)—What some delegates regarded as an indirect commendation of currency devaluation was contained in a report of the League of Nations Financial Committee.

The report said that in all countries the fall of prices had profoundly disturbed relations between the cost of production and the price of goods produced, and between the burden of debt and the reduced incomes caused by the receding prices.

It continued:

"Certain countries, by allowing their currencies to depreciate, were able first to stop the further fall of the price level and then to induce a moderate rise.

"The general effect of this and earlier measures of deflation was to restore to a greater or less extent the equilibrium between the cost and prices and between the burden of debt and incomes—that is, to achieve internal economic equilibrium."

The report added that it might well be thought that dollar and sterling countries, which have made good progress in economic activities, "would hardly wish to deliberately embark upon a policy of further devaluation, provided, of course, that measures taken by other countries to adjust their price levels do not exceed what is required for their internal equilibrium."

Hopes of alignment of the French franc to the dollar and sterling on a lower basis were strengthened with the publication of the League of Nations Financial Committee report on the fifth anniversary of Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard.

Reflecting this, the gold bloc currencies experienced one of their worst sessions. The French franc weakened under strong pressure both in terms of sterling and the dollar, and considerable gold was taken both for American and English accounts. The guilder suffered a relapse presumably on the likelihood that Holland would follow France in the event of a realignment and the Swiss franc lost ground.

There was some profit-taking and hesitation on the Bourse, followed by a brisk upturn. Rentes, with the exception of the 4s, lagged on the upturn, showing gains of only 10 to 80 centimes. The 4 per cent rentes of 1925, however, which have a yield based on the sterling rate, jumped 180 centimes.

Economics in the Campaign

NRA—An Impediment to Recovery and a Fallacious Reform—Made for High Prices—Lower Prices Redistribute Incomes

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

raising of new investment money were relaxed, many potential borrowers would shelter behind NRA code provisions which allowed them to dispense with improvements. I discovered afterward that my vis-à-vis was in the steel business. It so happens that there was a prohibitory provision in the steel code in connection with the extension of machine capacity!

2. The NRA competed with AAA in making Scarcity a Goal.

Along with the NRA, the AAA was in operation, and the result of their combined activities was competition to promote scarcity. The AAA cut down production on the farm. The NRA cut down production in the factory. This was a reductio ad absurdum, if ever there was one.

None realized it more acutely than Secretary Wallace. "The doctrine of competitive scarcity," he once said, "is a damnable one, but the farmer did not start it." The remark reminded one of two boys accused of breaking a window. Neither would acknowledge that he did it. But the damage had been done, and none would be so foolish as to let the window stay broken.

The result of this competitive restrictionism was to contract the total pool of goods and services which furnish the source of incomes. In the factory alone the physical volume of industrial production—already brought low by the depression—went down 5 per cent in the 20-month period between June, 1933-February, 1935. Farm outturn was, of course, much more notably reduced. The combined effect was not unlike that of tariff wars between nations in beggaring everybody.

3. The NRA was a form of syndicalism.

NRA-ites often argued that the NRA was of a piece with national planning. NRA, however, was not national planning. It was syndicalism. That is to say, it merely extended to whole industries the right to make plans for themselves similar to the right enjoyed under free competition by individual entrepreneurs.

It has been said that the Federal Government retained rights of supervision. But the fact was patent to observers that the Federal Government was equipped neither in personnel nor experience for the gigantic task of supervising all industry under the codes. Enforcement had broken down long before the Supreme Court gave the NRA its coup de grace. I doubt, indeed, whether Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson ever wanted government partnership. He wanted industrial self-government. Otherwise, he would not have allowed the planning division in the NRA to remain as much neglected as the consumers' division.

Wrote Own Tickets

Mr. Roosevelt himself seemed to have been interested only in seeing that better wages and hour provisions were written into the codes. That done, industries more or less "wrote their own tickets." For those who still think that the codes were pro-labor and anti-capital, I may recall that a friend of mine, who is the secretary of a trade association, was pro-NRA, while his wife, who is secretary of a professional women's trade union, was very much opposed to it. The woman knew that what was written into those tickets would nullify the so-called gains in better wage and hour standards.

Industries, having written their tickets, more or less administered them. I once knew a Government appointee on a code authority who never attended a meeting!

Even if the Government had succeeded in controlling industry, the system would of course have been anti-democratic; it would have been state syndicalism—like Italy's system: a rule of men, not laws.

The only economic system consonant with political democracy is one of free competition. Competition, as Ralph E. Flanders, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, says, is "the democratic method of industrial control based upon dollar votes in the hands of the public."

4. NRA was isolationist.

It was only during the cotton textile trouble that this characteristic came to public notice. But it was always implicit in the NIRA itself. The logic of industrial codification was a closed economy. For the artificial price structures had to be protected against foreign competition. So the law authorized the President to go all the way in further tariff protection right up to the embargo stage in case of necessity. This provision negatived the President's election promise to bring down the "outrageously excessive rates in the Hawley-Smoot Bill." Just as NRA was irreconcilable with AAA, so it was irreconcilable with the reciprocal trade agreements policy, which was entrusted to the man whom the Baltimore Sun called the New Deal's step-child, Cordell Hull.

5. NRA set up internal tariffs.

Any agreement among industrialists to set up under Government auspices different wage levels in various parts of the country establishes a kind of internal tariff system. This was done in the cottton textile code. Did it prove satisfactory? Not at all. From the start the North said that the differential against the North was too much and the South has said that it wasn't enough. Both sides constantly appealed to the NRA for readjustment.

This is the way to breed sectional strife. This is the way to get the Federal authority involved in intersectional disputes. Just as Government standardization of wage rates in the country is economically wrong, so Government underwriting of wage disparities is politically unwise, to say the least.

6. NRA's wage philosophy was unsound.

Many humanitarians were won over to the anti-democratic NRA solely because the codes provided for fewer working hours and a higher wage rate.

Dr. Leo Wolman, head of the labor division in the NRA, once summarized the wage philosophy of the NRA. It was this:

> The wage rate is the Key to the income of labor. If wage rates are lifted, the earnings and income of labor will at the same time rise, and the income in the country will increase proportionately.

But an hourly rate of wage is merely theoretical. It is of no use to the workers' wife. She is interested in two things: The actual money in the weekly pay envelope and what this money will buy.

Many months after the NRA was started Dr. Wolman himself wrote a critique of NRA wage philosophy for the National Bureau of Economic Research. He showed that under the NRA the hourly rate for labor had bounced up no less than 33 per cent. But at the same time he showed that under the NRA the workers' buying power of their weekly earnings had declined all the way down the list, except for soft coal and metal workers. For factory employees, the main body of workers, the decline was as much as 2 per cent.

Difficult to See

In these circumstances it is difficult to think of NRA (except for the famous collective bargaining provision, 7 (a), which was a distinct, and worthwhile, reform) as a boon to labor.

Under the NRA employment measured in man-hours declined by 4 per cent in the 20 months period already cited. Eventually some workers saw that a boost in the hourly rate was reducing the opportunities for work. A group of plumbers in Pennsylvania, for instance, voluntarily offered a cut on the NRA rate of wage in order to entice customers. Thus NRA posed the old question — the question which still stands over the building industry — of how can you expect a man earning 50 cents an hour to employ a man earning $1.50.

Whether the NRA still remains in the back of the Presidential mind is a matter of opinion. In a previous article I have already given evidence that it is. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch adds as affirmative evidence the President's Baltimore speech of April 13.

His Latest Speech

That speech certainly was a tribute to NRA philosophy without mentioning the NRA. However, Mr. Roosevelt's latest speech, the one delivered to the World Power conference, is in altogether different vein. He said:

> This matter of economic security, I take it, is not to be achieved by aiming for restriction of national income—but by aiming for more abundant and more widely distributed national income.

This is merely one extract from a speech as felicitous in its economics as in its humanitarianism. Which is the authentic Roosevelt, the Baltimore or the World Power conference one—that I don't know.

A better method of attaining redistribution than the NRA is a flexible price system. As the Brookings Institution concluded, in its study of national income and progress:

> The one type of redistributive reform which in our judgment outranks all others, is the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefits of technological production and rising production to all the population in their role of consumers.

Japan-Philippines Cloth Shipments In Excess of Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Failure of the 1935 Japanese-American "gentlemen's agreement" to hold Japanese cotton piece goods shipments to the Philippines within the specified maximum was expected to result in more stringent action by Japanese exporters to control transshipments at Honk Kong, blamed for the excess.

The Commerce Department reported that in the first year of the agreement's operations, arrivals in the Philippines totaled 52,675,000 square meters, or 3,175,000 square meters above the permitted maximum.

Of the total arrivals, 43,976,000 square meters came directly from Japan, the remaining 8,699,000 square meters representing transshipments from Hong Kong.

Officials of the State department said the agreement would continue unaltered, and expressed hope that its objectives would be realized before the scheduled expiration date next Aug. 1.

The "gentlemen's agreement" was announced last Oct. 12. Under it the association of Japanese exporters agreed voluntarily to limit their cotton piece goods shipments to the Philippine Islands, formerly the largest single offshore outlet for American cotton goods. Japanese competition threatened to wrest the market from American manufacturers despite Philippine-American free trade.

The department said, despite the agreement's failure to hold shipments to the specified maximum, it believed arrivals of Japanese cotton goods in the Philippines during the year were "at least 10,000,000 meters" under imports for the previous 12 months.

More American Rice And Higher Prices in Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — More American-grown rice than the South has produced for some time will be harvested this year, according to the Southern Rice Industry. Since the supply of corn, wheat and other cereal foods has been cut by the effects of the western drought and the prices of these staples will be correspondingly high, southern rice growers anticipate increased consumer demand for rice and are ready for the demand with the biggest crop in five years, it is declared.

A field survey in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, just completed, shows that 15 per cent increased acreage in the three major rice-growing states will yield an estimated 1,000,000 barrels of rough rice in excess of last year's crop.

The Louisiana area began harvest somewhat earlier than Texas, with prices of $4 a sack having been paid for some of the early produce. Rice growers have predicted that a top price of near $5 will be reached this season.

Credit Association Loans To Farmers Rise 17 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Continued steady increase in agricultural financing by production credit associations is shown in the second issue of the "Farm Credit Quarterly," which reports operations of all permament institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

Making loans for crop and livestock production, the associations lent to farmers $50,554,438 during the three months ended June 30, 1936, which was a 17 per cent increase over the comparable period of 1935. About 76,739 loans were made, compared with 67,509 in the last previous period.

On June 30, 1936, loans were being made by 554 associations throughout the United States. There were 207,978 production credit association loans outstanding on that date, amounting to $139,467,606 compared to 175,997 loans for $116,391,983 on March 31, 1936, and 184,275 loans totaling $106,687,503 as of June 30, 1935.

Pressed Steel Car Co. Reorganization Proceeds

NEW YORK (AP)—A settlement disposing of the appeal against the reorganization plan of Pressed Steel Car Company has been reached, Walter A. Bonitz, president, and Sol Tekusiky, of counsel for the opposing preferred stockholders' committee, said in a joint statement.

Differences were composed when the company agreed to permit preferred holders rights to purchase new preferred shares on the basis of approximately 40 shares for each 100 shares held.

The new stock may be acquired at $5 a share, for 60 days, $7.50 a share for six months and $9 a share for one year.

Bonneville Dam Electric Rates Soon to Be Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Power Commission will begin immediately a detailed study as a basis for the determination of wholesale rates for the electric energy to be generated at Bonneville Dam, lower Columbia river, Oregon. The commission is planning to submit its report to the President by the time Congress convenes, it is further announced.

Construction of this large federal project is sufficiently advanced as to require early determination of wholesale rates to be charged prospective customers.

New Brooklyn Streetcars On Rubber Springs, Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON—Rubber car springs and wheels for street cars in place of steel are features of the newly perfected streetcars ordered for regular service in Brooklyn, N. Y. These cars which depend entirely on rubber for springing and shock absorption mark a new era in railroad travel comfort in the opinion of J. D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

"Following six years of research, the practicability of rubber for heavy car usage has been demonstrated experimentally and now we are going ahead in the comercial field," Mr. Tew said. "These new street cars mark the first step and I feel the day is not far away when the major railroads will follow suit, giving the country a new sensation in comfort with rubber car springs and wheels replacing steel."

Mr. Tew's statement came in connection with announcement by Charles Gordon, managing director of the American Transit association, that the first twenty of a fleet of 100 of the modern streetcars meeting the association's specifications will go into service within the next week or two in Brooklyn.

August Milk Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The milk industry foundation reported August sales of fluid milk in 133 leading markets totaled 6,228,741 quarts, compared with 6,500,178 in July and 6,462,833 in June. The 4.17 per cent decline from the July total, the foundation said, was due to seasonal influences. August pay rolls of reporting milk companies decreased 2.24 per cent from the month before and employment was down 1.1 per cent, the report said.

Secretary Perkins Says Factory Work Highest Since 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Perkins reported that factory employment in August reached the highest level for any month since September, 1930.

She added in a statement that employment and weekly pay rolls in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries during August increased over the previous month.

No index for the non-manufacturing group was announced, but the Labor Department report said employment in two of its important divisions—wholesale and retail trade—was above any August since 1930.

New England States Have 1258 Banks in Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A total of 1258 banks were in operation during 1935 in the six New England states employing 21,074 persons and having a pay roll of $41,200,000, was shown in the eighth report of the new Census of Business series on banking institutions.

The 1242 banks, of which 386 are branch banks, include 234 in Connecticut, 164 in Maine, 550 in Massachusetts, 111 in New Hampshire, 77 in Rhode Island and 106 in Vermont. Sixteen state banks (10 in Massachusetts, three in New Hampshire and three in Rhode Island), from which the bureau was unable to secure reports, are not included.

Building-and-loan associations, Federal Savings and Loan associations and investment banking institutions are not included.

If the number of employees reported, as of the close of the year, may be considered representative of employment throughout the year, the average annual salary paid to employees of all banks, including executives, was $1958 for the states covered in this report.

In unit banks the average salary, under the same assumption, was $1959. The average salary for executives was $3776 and $1399 for other employees. In branch banks the average salary was $1958. For executives it was $5464, and for other employees, $1426.

Extra Thermos Bottle Dividend

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Directors of the American Thermos Bottle Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share on class A common stock, payable Oct. 10 to shareholders of record Oct. 5. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 2 to shareholders of record Oct. 20, also was declared. The dividends will bring to $2 the total distributed on each share of common stock this year.

Gulf States Bond Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Stone & Webster will offer $17,300,000 first mortgage and refunding bonds, series C 4 per cent, and $4,000,000 10-year 4½ per cent debentures of Gulf States Utilities Company. The bonds will be priced at 103 and the debentures at 102½. Proceeds will be used for refunding purposes.

Piano Summer Trade Best in Ten Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Piano manufacturers enjoyed the best summer business in more than a decade, according to reports to the National Piano Manufacturers association. Shipments during August were 26.89 per cent ahead of last year and 280.35 per cent above 1932. July shipments exceeded the 1935 month by 48.13 per cent and were 451.74 per cent above 1932.

Combined shipments for July and August of this year were 35.4 per cent above 1935, 130.26 per cent greater than 1934 and 340 per cent above 1932. For the first eight months of 1936 shipments are 37.04 per cent in excess of 1935 business in the same period and 202.61 per cent above 1932.

Whereas in former years many piano factories kept only a minimum staff operating during the summer this year, according to the report of W. A. Mennie, secretary of the association, plants have been operating at minimum capacity with unfilled orders 49.9 per cent greater than at the end of July and 48.6 per cent greater than at this time a year ago.

Refrigerator Sales 35 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of electrical refrigerators will reach the 2,000,000-unit mark this year, according to a prediction of Frank R. Pierce, manager of the household division of the Frigidaire Corporation, at a meeting of the corporation's executives.

The industry's sales to date are 35 per cent above last year, Mr. Pierce pointed out, and he forecast an increase in that gain through the remaining months of the year. Last year, he said, the industry established a new volume record by selling approximately 1,500,000 refrigerators.

More than 125 managers of company branches and executives of distributing companies from seven states met with Mr. Pierce and other executives to discuss late fall and holiday promotional campaigns.

Freight Cars on Order Far Ahead of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class one railroads of the United States on September 1 this year had 22,354 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads says. This compares with 7240 cars on order on Sept. 1 last year and 8372 cars on order on Sept. 1, 1934.

New locomotives on order on Sept. 1 this year totaled 70, of which 53 were steam locomotives and 17 were electric and Diesel locomotives. On Sept. 1 last year, there were nine steam locomotives and three electrics on order and on the same date, 1934, there were 35 steam and 106 electric locomotives on order.

THE MARYLAND FUND

Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

British Trust Head Notices Preference For U. S. Securities

NEW YORK (AP)—English investment trusts find American securities in some cases more attractive than corresponding British industrial issues, Denys Lowson, directing head of a large group of London trusts, said today.

"They offer more scope over a period of two or three years," he explained.

"You in America are in an earlier period of the recovery than we," he added, "just as your recovery started later than ours. Things over there have shaken down more."

Mr. Lowson, who arrived Tuesday to discuss recent trends in American investment, later will visit Boston and Canada to investigate the newsprint industry.

The present SEC investigation of investment trusts might possibly result in a tendency toward the British structure of investment trusts, he said. These, he explained, aim more at income than at increase in capital. They may be housed with a bank for service, but are set up with a sort of dual direction, a board of managers who decide broad questions of policy, and an executive managing director who handles the security end.

"On the other hand, the American type of unit and fixed trusts has made great strides in Great Britain in the last few years," Mr. Lowson said.

"Wealth in England has shifted to a certain extent, largely because of heavy death duties on estates, from the hands of a few very wealthy to a class of holders for investment whose average holdings may be around $1000.

"These have become interested more and more in building societies and the fixed type of trusts allied to management groups."

Mr. Lowson is a member of the merchant banking house of Dawnay Day & Co., of London, and managing director of specialized fixed trusts and of Security Trust Managers, Ltd., which manage a group of eight fixed and flexible trusts.

Cotton Ginnings Ahead of Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Sept. 16 is reported by the Federal census bureau to have totaled 3,707,142 running bales, counting 49,082 round bales as half bales and including 1004 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to that date last year were 2,315,831 running bales, including 14,702 round bales and 580 bales of American-Egyptian, and two years ago, 3,129,794 running bales, including 49,373 round bales and 1658 bales of American-Egyptian.

Investment Trust Takes Advantage of New Tax Act

Supervised Shares, Inc., a Boston mutual investment company which has declared a quarterly dividend of 13 cents a share from net income on investments and a special distribution of 37 cents a share representing net profits realized from sale of securities for the calendar year to date, had net profits from sale of securities of approximately to $610,000, or 92 cents a share, as of Sept. 21, 1936. Unrealized profits amount approximately to $2,750,000. Directors say that a further distribution from available realized profits may be expected in December.

Explaining the special distribution, directors assert its payment takes advantage of the favorable tax treatment accorded investment trusts of the mutual type by the new 1936 Revenue Act. Dividends mentioned are payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, 1936.

American Tel. & Tel. Plans Refinancing; $175,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company have authorized filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of a registration covering issuance of $175,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures. This is the largest issue ever registered under the Securities Act.

At the same time the board ordered the call for redemption Dec. 1, 1936, of $64,865,200 collateral trust 5 per cent bonds due in 1946 at a price of 105. Subject to the sale of the new bonds before Nov. 1, the board likewise approved redemption on Jan. 1, 1937, of $117,984,700 of 5 per cent debentures due in 1960 at 110.

Of the proposed new 3¼ per cent issue which will be due in 25 years, $150,000,000 will be sold to the public by a group of underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. In addition, $25,000,000 will be withheld for sale to the pension trust funds of the Bell System.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 190

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 2, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1936.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, September 22, 1936.

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Periodic Treaty Revision Upheld by Lord Ponsonby; Earl Stanhope Says 'No'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question is often asked whether war would not be less likely to occur than is now the case if all international treaties were subjected to periodical revision.

Those who say "yes" usually take their stand upon the treaty that was signed at Versailles in 1919 between Germany and the allied powers, as a case in point. This treaty, they say, may have been the best that Europe could agree upon at the time it was made, but it is urgently in need of revision now.

Yet revision is so difficult to secure that there is great danger lest the nations which feel aggrieved under it should endeavor to relieve themselves of its provisions by making war upon their neighbors without awaiting the slow process of securing modification by agreement. This, they argue, would be avoided if all treaties lapsed automatically after a certain number of years, since in that case no agreement would be necessary to secure abrogation.

Victorious Make Peace

Those who deny that anything of the kind is possible rely on the fact that, practically speaking, the only treaties that cannot be denounced by unilateral action after the giving notice of specified duration by either side are ones imposed by victorious nations upon those they have defeated in war. Such treaties they claim must necessarily be permanent in order to satisfy the victor, who is not likely to consent in the hour of his triumph to the placing of any time limit upon what in most cases he regards as the benefits he has won.

The problem has recently been debated in the British Upper Chamber, Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, a Labor Pacifist Peer, taking the side of "yes" and Earl Stanhope, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, now First Commissioner of Works, that of "no." The statements of these two authorities are given below, as reported by "Hansard," the traditional official publisher of British parliamentary debates.

Lord Ponsonby Discriminates

"The two sets of nations are those that are satiated and those that are hungry, and you will not get a moment of agreement in which you will bring those two together with a view to revision," said Lord Ponsonby. "Somebody is going to lose by revision, and the person who is going to lose by revision will not enter upon negotiations for revision. . . .

"The solution is not in the setting up of any body with regard to the revision of treaties; but it should be made inherent in the treaty itself that it is automatically brought up for revision periodically at intervals of five years. The contracting parties would then have an opportunity of saying whether they desired to continue the treaty, and, if not, what were their reasons for discontinuing it. As it is, we have the most unsatisfactory method of drawing up a treaty, forcing it probably on an unwilling party, and allowing it gradually to fall into abeyance, which is the preliminary to its repudiation, and in some cases its repudiation by violence. That is most unsatisfactory.

As Conditions Change

"The other method is for the treaty gradually to lose effect, the phrase 'rebus sic stantibus'—circumstances being unchanged—having ceased to be true. I do not know if I am absolutely accurate, but I think I am right in saying that 25 years after the signing of the Treaty of Genoa in 1816—or rather, later—no single article of that treaty remained except the one delimiting the frontier of Switzerland. It all fell into desuetude, into abeyance.

"Now the Treaty of Versailles has already been allowed to lapse in many of its articles, but that is an unsatisfactory method because the articles which are resented still remain. . . .

"We must not emphasize treaties as being so tremendously sacrosanct when they are favorable to us, but we must recognize that they are matters of expediency which should be dealt with according to the times, which are changing constantly and year by year."

Earl Stanhope's Views

"We have to realize that you cannot satisfy one nation with regard to its frontiers without making another nation give up territory which it is not prepared to lose," said Earl Stanhope. "Until you can get a greater feeling of friendship and confidence between nations, any procedure to make an alteration of frontiers will certainly lead to more difficulty and friction than if we left things as they are.

"The House as a whole, if it will forgive my saying so, seemed to think that, generally speaking, there is no provision for the alteration of treaties. That is quite untrue. In almost every treaty there is either a time limit of years, subject to renewal after a number of years, or there is power for the treaty to be abrogated and brought to an end by any one of the signatories.

"That is not true with regard to the peace treaties. They were proposed apparently in perpetuity, and there is no provision whereby they can be automatically amended or any nation can bring them to an end; but I think the House rather forgot the situation which existed only a few weeks ago.

A Sounding-Out Proposed

"After the Declaration of London of Feb. 3, 1936, it was, of course, proposed that this country, through the Secretary of State and the Lord Privy Seal, should go and discover the views of other countries with regard to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles.

"It was actually proposed that the views of Herr Hitler should be inquired into, to see whether it would be possible for there to be a revision of the treaty and for something to be put in its place in order that Part V with regard to arms should be brought to an end and replaced by some other enactment. In point of fact it was at that moment that the German Government announced the beginning of conscription in Germany, and that, of course, knocked away the basis on which the conversations were to have been pursued."

L. N. A.

Lord Ponsonby

Labor Peer Upholds Idea of Opportunity for Treaty Revision at Stated Intervals

Future War Veterans Quiz Party Nominees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23 — Declaring that they represent the "largest and most progressive youth movement in the country," the National Council of the Veterans of Future Wars has mailed a questionnaire to the five presidential candidates in an effort to determine their standing on such issues as veterans' pensions, it was announced by Lewis J. Gorin Jr., national commander, here today.

"In the heat of the campaign, one of the vital questions that has been facing the nation has not been touched by any party or candidate for the presidency," a letter signed by Mr. Gorin and sent along with each questionnaire says: "Hoping to crystallize public opinion as early as possible and to form the basis for a concerted drive on such minority legislation as veterans' pensions, we are sending this questionnaire. . . ."

The letter was sent to President Roosevelt, Alfred M. Landon, Norman Thomas, Earl Browder and William Lemke.

Outlining their own stand, the veterans assert that they believe one of the greatest threats to the American system, both politically and economically, is bloc rule by organized minorities "who have plundered and are still endeavoring to plunder the treasury."

"We cannot regard any such money-grabbing minorities as anything but a threat to our future security," they declare.

The questionnaire, in "yes" and "no" form, demands the candidates' stand on such issues as the bonus bill, larger pensions for widows and orphans of men fallen in war, general dependent and individual veterans' pensions, veterans' preference in governmental employment, the wartime draft and the conscription of capital and labor in the event of a foreign war.

Road, U. S. to Rio, Discussed by 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—"By 1940 one may motor from any point in the United States directly overland to Rio de Janeiro in comfort and with comparative speed," says Leonides Borges de Oliveira, engineer, and commandant of the Brazilian Pan-American Highway committee, which has just finished surveying and mapping the section of the American continents not yet connected by passable roads.

Concluding the last lap of his eight-year study and journey with a six-day stop in Monterrey, Señor Oliveiras has left for St. Louis in the two Model-T Fords which have carried him and his party over barranca, jungle, and mountain all the way from Rio de Janeiro. From St. Louis they go to Detroit, where Henry Ford will fete him. Then they will proceed to Washington, D. C., where they will be received by President Roosevelt, the State Department, and the Brazilian Embassy, and where they will leave the originals of the maps, notes, and plans they have been making. All the Latin - American countries visited by the committee have copies of the papers and plans already.

"The only section of country which prevents the motorist from a trip straight to Guatemala City today is in southern Mexico," said Señor Oliveira, "but already excellent surveys and maps have been made, and the road will be under way soon. Mexico has had one of the most difficult of road-building problems, but is solving it magnificently."

Near Eastern Rift Turns on Work

(Continued from Page 1)

misinterpreted, is interestingly reflected in (or perhaps it is itself a reflection of) the terms of the Balfour Declaration included in the Mandate, which is the ambiguous basis of British policy although it was never accepted by the Arabs.

Arab Pride

Another very important feature in the psychological aspect of the question, is the pride of the Arab in his race and the great contribution which it has made to civilization in the past. He sees the development that is going on in the Arab countries all around as the result of the freedom from Turkish dominion.

He sees that Ibn Saud is becoming an important political force in the Near East, that Iraq is an independent country and Syria on the verge of becoming so, and he feels that were it not for Zionism, his country might well have attained that self-government promised in the Mandate.

He fears that he will never gain such freedom, until the success of Zionism is so great, as to make it taste bitter in his mouth. That he should differ from the Arabs who are his neighbors, is a great blow to his pride, and as such is a thing which he cannot contemplate with any measure of self-respect which is so important to his philosophy.

Arab discontent dates back to the Mandate itself, or further to the Balfour Declaration which is included in the preamble.

Mandate Favors Jews

The Mandatory Power is charged with the responsibility "for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion."

Others' Rights Safeguarded

In the preamble the Mandatory power is pledged to "the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

Much of the Arab resentment can be traced to the fact that the Government has this positive function to encourage the political aims of the Jews and only a negative function in respect of the Arabs.

The conviction that Zionist policy aims at a Jewish majority from which the political impotence of the Arab minority must follow, the rapid increase of immigration, the apparent susceptibility of British policy to Jewish pressure, and the belief that their demands are often willfully misunderstood—these are the root causes of Arab discontent.

Fear Numerical Swamping

Immigration, which had risen to a peak of 33,327 in 1925 and had dropped to below 5000 in the years 1927-31, began to rise again in 1932, reaching the totals of 30,327 in 1933, 42,359 in 1934, and more than 61,000 in 1935. (These are figures for legal immigration only). It is this question of numerical swamping which is the primary fear of the Arabs.

Government estimates show 6000 unemployed Jews last December; no figures are available for Arab unemployment, despite the fact that Sir John Hope Simpson, the British expert, reporting in 1930 on immigration, land settlement and development, pointed out that "if there are Arab workmen unemployed it is not right that Jewish workmen from foreign countries should be imported to fill existing vacant posts," and recommended the creation of machinery for the registration of Arab unemployment.

Political Inferiority

There is another point which deeply alarms the Arabs. They fear that they will be reduced to a state of social and political inferiority which must seriously affect the status of Arab culture, with the revival of which they are profoundly concerned.

"What can we do?" the Arabs ask. "The Jews are determined on a policy which means political extermination and economic parasitism for us, whatever the prosperity of the country. We have been offered a Royal commission. Why not accept some of the recommendations of the earlier commissions instead of bothering us with a new one with a grander name? We ask for bread and we are promised a highly problematical stone. The British will not help us, or they dare not for fear of the Jews. We do not wish to quarrel with the British but we cannot stand by and let things slide. What can we do?"

What indeed? Some take to the hills with guns, some shoot from ambush on peaceful citizens, some take to writing pamphlets. Some are slain fighting, some by accident. Others go to prison or to concentration camps. Some go hungry, some wantonly destroy the trees and crops so carefully planted and cherished by the Jews; many continue to work for a Government in which they have all but lost faith.

French Women's 35 P. C. Trade Hold Told to Soroptimists in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot. — Mme. Cecile Brunschvigg, one of the three women appointed to a ministerial post in the French Government, is a Soroptimist.

Announcing the fact to the annual conference of Soroptimist clubs here, Mme. Kraemer-Bach, a barrister member of the Soroptimist club of Paris, said that Mme. Brunschvigg's membership is indicative of the changed state of affairs among the women of France at the present time.

Marked Change in Attitude

Not very long ago, the idea of club affiliations was utterly foreign to French women. They were quite unfamiliar with the movement—so strong among the women of many countries—toward helpful amalgamations in social, professional and business matters.

But France is changing, according to Madame Kraemer-Bach. Not only in Paris, where the Soroptimist club numbers 210 members—each representative of a different occupation—but also in many of the smaller towns, clubs are becoming popular and are doing excellent work in drawing women together.

French women, Madame Kraemer-Bach said, are workers like all women. There are now 300 women lawyers in Paris and some 1000 women doctors. Recently, several women police were appointed—the first of whom was speedily elected a Soroptimist. Statistics show that 35 per cent of the firms, shops and factories of France are controlled by women.

Reasons for Co-operation

And it is more than necessary that such women should combine, Madame Kraemer-Bach said—that they should be in touch with the women of other countries—because only by such touch can they understand each other and appreciate their common strength in holding the peace of Europe.

Following Madame Kraemer-Bach's argument, a British Member of Parliament, Miss Florence Horsburgh, declared that the fundamental reason for the existence of Soroptimist clubs lies in the encouragement of friendships made between women of different nations.

Action for Peace

"From merely talking peace, we have to turn to action," she said. "The great need is to meet people of other countries and to see things from their point of view."

Such seeing should not lead to disappointment when viewpoints are found to clash, she continued. The very difference between them should yield understanding, and understanding should develop a basis of friendship very solid because founded in the right way.

"Let women meet together in a spirit of hope," Miss Horsburgh said. "That is our job as Soroptimists, and in carrying it out, we shall be fulfilling the highest ideals of our movement."

Synthetic Petrol Pushed in Italian Sufficiency Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—An example of the new kind of enterprise to which Signor Mussolini referred last March when addressing the second National Assembly of Corporations is afforded by the formation of a new limited liability company for the hydrogenation of lignite and crude oils.

The Duce had referred to the possibility that government intervention in great industries of national importance might take the form of enterprises working with capital subscribed jointly by the Government and by private investors and placed under joint management.

Financial Plan Decreed

In their last annual report the Montecatini concern, specialized in the development of the great chemical industries, announced to their shareholders the project for floating a company on those lines, to be known as the Azienda Nazionale Idrogenazione Carboni, or, briefly, ANIC.

A decree-law published recently by the Official Gazette authorized the State Railways through the agency of the Azienda Italiana Petroli Albania, a semiofficial Italian company for prospecting in Albania, and the Italian Petrol Concern to subscribe 100,000,000 lire ($7,870,000) each, that is, 50 per cent of the capital of the new company, the sum to be debited to the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

Half Subscribed by Public

The new company has been thus launched with a capital of 400,000,000 lire of which 200,000,000 were subscribed by the public. Interest on the stock at the rate of 8 per cent is assured during the three-year period of limitation of industrial dividends foreseen by the financial decrees passed before the Ethiopian war, and for a period of 10 years the Government guarantees a dividend of not less than 6 but not to exceed 8 per cent, thus insuring a safe and profitable investment to the public, while excluding all profiteering and speculative maneuvers.

At the end of the decade the shares will be repaid at par and the plants will become the property of the State.

Research Aid Acquired

Thus the Government has obtained the co-operation of the tried business capacity and the technical and research equipment of the Montecatini in its effort to increase self-sufficiency in this very important sector of national defense.

The Montecatini company's report for last year had already announced that it was engaged in systematic experimental work on the hydrogenation of lignite and crude oils.

On Commercial Basis

During 1935 elaborate research work along these lines was carried out in a plant designed and equipped by the Italian engineers who had already successfully solved the problem of producing synthetic ammonia by the hydrogenation of nitrogen.

The work has now reached the stage of industrial output and two important hydrogenation plants are now nearing completion, one at Bari, in southern Italy, which will treat the crude oil imported from Albania, the other at Leghorn for the hydrogenation of the lignites of Central Italy. A third also for treating lignite will be erected before long in the neighborhood of Florence.

Knox Again Attacks Social Security Act

ABOARD KNOX CAMPAIGN TRAIN EN ROUTE TO PHOENIX, Sept. 23 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, headed into Arizona yesterday on his campaign tour after making a new assault on the Administration's Social Security act.

The Chicago publisher told an audience in Los Angeles Sept. 21 that: "We have now in operation a clumsy unworkable thing called the Social Security law. It plans to tax pay rolls of all working men nine dollars in every $100.

"Six of these $9 are paid in by employers, but in the end all of this heavy tax will come from the living of working men.

"When the working men of this country discover what this scheme means in reduced wages and higher costs of living and fiscal improvidence, they are going to rebel against it."

The audience that nearly filled the 9200-capacity auditorium applauded Colonel Knox when he declared:

"Last week, Mr. Harry Hopkins (Federal Relief administrator) told the people of California he thought there were five to six million more men at work now than in 1933. If that statement is true, it is private business that has put them back at work."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men for good paying work with a large shoe company; good pay every day, commission; free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters"; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM, Dept. F-15, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Exceptional, large, front, studio, furnished suitable for practitioner's office; running water, elevator. DE CAMP.

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Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortable furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; near good restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. MRS. R. B WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Georgetown—Comfortably furnished room in private family for man; unlimited telephone extension. North 8820.

WHY live within four walls? Find comfort, quietness, sociability, accessibility at 301 W. 108th St., Apt. 11A. Double $8.50.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL would like to share apartment or have room in apartment with use of kitchen; near 7th-8th Avenue subways; $25-$30. (New York City.)

RUGS

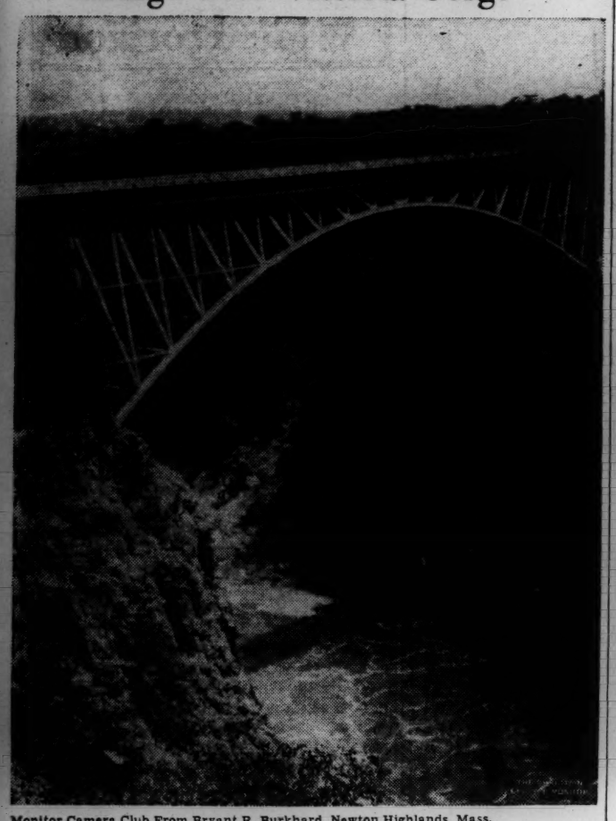
RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. AR

INORDINATE ambition exposes us to falling from too great a height.—SENECA.

Daily Features

NEVER tire of doing good to others, for in that way you do good to yourself.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Bridge Over Victoria Gorge—



Monitor Camera Club From Bryant R. Burkhard, Newton Highlands, Mass.

South African Engineering Triumph

Antlered Wanderers Welcome Animal Town Aviators to the Far North

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Caribou Had Seen Airplanes Before, but Never One Piloted by Animals!

—and the Giant Victoria Falls

Bryant R. Burkhard

The Zambesi River, Rhodesia, South Africa, Plunges 343 Feet—More Than Twice the Drop of Niagara Falls. The Four Main Cataracts Extend for More Than a Mile

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram is dedicated to the housewives, yet it contains a bit of good advice for everyone.

"EJOTYX SNTIX JNX TODC TE NDJ," OHCE MC DIR EMWTCV, UHJ JNX MPXOMVX NDHEXSTKX YCDSE JNMJ JNTE TE FHEJ JNX JTAX JD YXXQ DC TODCTCV.

2. Letter Changing

A FEW weeks ago an Oklahoma reader asked if there were any chance to change HEAT to COOL in less than the 8 moves submitted. It is to be hoped that cooler weather has made its appearance there. Many readers have cut down the number of necessary moves to 5; Heat, Beat, Boat, Boot, Coot, Cool, or Heat, Meat, Moat, Moot, Coot, Cool, etc. These come from Emporia, Kansas; Forest Hills, L. I.; Oakland, Calif.; Oberlin, Ohio; North Vernon, Ind.; Chicago, and Canandaigua, N. Y.

For today's change, an Albany, N. Y., reader suggests changing LEAD to GOLD in 4 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Word Dissecting

THIS is shared by a Tampa, Florida, reader, and as an example of the way to proceed, the first solution is given:

1. The first 3 letters of an animal is shy. (Coyote)
2. The first 3 letters of a tree is a viper.
3. The first 3 letters of a boat is a receptacle.
4. The first 3 letters of a bird is a ship's mast.
5. The first 3 letters of a tree will shut in, enclose.
6. The first 3 letters of a fable is part of the human body.
7. The first 3 letters of a flower is a vehicle.
8. The first 3 letters of an insect is another insect.
9. The first 3 letters of a fish is a liquid obtained by distilling wood.
10. The first 3 letters of an animal is an insect.

4. Letter Division

A HOT SPRINGS, Ark., reader who enjoys working out letter division problems arithmetically, shares this with others. As usual, the letters, in their proper order, spell a 10-letter word, and are represented by the digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try it arithmetically first.

EYL) AAAATF (NEF
MTAS

NLFT
NEFI

NYIF
NYIF

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

A Diplomat's Plea

DR. DALE, an able diplomat in the service of Queen Elizabeth, was once dispatched to Flanders on a state mission, leaving behind a wife and a not inconsiderable family. Unfortunately the Queen failed to supply her minister with sufficient funds, and the good doctor and his wife soon found themselves in sore financial straits.

While the doctor's need was great, his desire to avoid offending his sovereign was even greater. He dared not make a direct appeal for funds. And so he solved his problem in the true diplomat's way.

He wrote a letter to the Queen and another to his wife. He urged his faithful mate to practice strict economy and remain patient until he had obtained new funds. Then he put the letters in the wrong envelopes!

When the Queen opened the doctor's letter and read, "My Dear Wife," and noted other terms of endearment, she was deeply intrigued. She was also surprised to learn of the great need of her faithful minister.

The Queen immediately dispatched money to Dr. Dale and also to his family.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Frost and Sleet

FROST and sleet on the windshield seem hard to combat, and seriously interfere with the driver's vision. When the windshield becomes coated with ice, it will help greatly if the rear edge of the hood is held up slightly, permitting warm air from the engine to sweep over the windshield surface.

This can be accomplished by inserting small wedges of cardboard or folded newspaper between the rear edge of the hood and the body of the car before hooking the hood in place.

In this connection, it might be noted that sheets of cardboard wired in place inside the hood so that they cover the ventilator slits, will help the engine to run warmer in winter and will add to the stream of warm air that can flow over the windshield.—W. P. K., Wadena, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Test of a Gentleman

A prominent citizen met his tailor on the street one day and asked him why he had not sent a statement of his account.

"Well, you see, it is this way," said the tailor, "I never like to ask a gentleman for money."

"But how about it if he doesn't pay you?" persisted the citizen.

"Oh, after a certain time I come to the conclusion that he isn't a gentleman, and then I ask him."

Keep Your Eyes Open!

"John, you had better keep your eyes open when you go to New York."

"Why?"

"People would think you were a bit off if you went around with them shut."

Oh!

Basso (with good-natured ego): "After hearing my romantic song, you may arrive at some conclusion why young women leave home?"

She: "Oh, yes. By the way, do you hear from your sister very often?"

—Tit-Bits

"The taxi hasn't arrived, but George insists on carrying your trunk to the station himself. Isn't he a sport!"

Installment Buying

"Installment buying has come to stay."

"But a lot of things bought that way haven't."

Aviators Call on the Caribou

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—12

ALTHOUGH the Animal Town Aviators were sorry to leave Mr. Miner Bear, they were excited at the thought that on the morrow they would again be in the air, headed for new sights. So the animals started packing up the plane. When this was finished, Mr. Smiling Sun had dropped out of sight, and the animals went into Mr. Miner Bear's cabin for the last time. After a pleasant evening, the animals crawled into their comfortable bunks.

The next morning, after a fine breakfast, they said good-by to Mr. Miner Bear and soon the plane was roaring over the mountains again, with the animals looking with bright eyes at the landscape sliding so rapidly behind them.

Racky Coon said, "There must be a great reindeer stable up here. Just look—there are hundreds of them!"

"No, said Reddy Fox, "those are very much like the reindeer, but they are caribou. Probably they are on one of their migrations from one feeding ground to another. They seem always to be on the move."

They watched the caribou swim a river and then go scampering up over a small hill. Reddy Fox said, "We are seeing a more wonderful sight than we realize. Wish we could see them a little closer and talk to them."

"Well," said Buster, "if that's the way you animals feel, we'll glide down."

The other animals thought it would be great sport, so Buster made a landing on the bank of the river that the caribou were swimming across. They kept going past the plane and did not seem to be frightened. "Guess they have seen airplanes before," said Buster.

Just then a big caribou stopped and said: "Greetings, animals. We have seen airplanes before, but never one driven by animals. How come?" So the animal aviators told him all about their trip.

"Well," said Mr. Caribou, "that sounds pretty fine. You say this is a good-will trip. Perhaps you can help us. We are moving to find better feeding grounds. Have you seen anything we could eat?"

All the animals said they were very sorry but they had seen nothing that animals could eat—that is, nothing but great quantities of moss and lichens, just a few miles back.

"What do you mean? 'Nothing but moss and lichens.' That's what we caribou live on. Well, thanks for the good news, I must be going." And he shook his antlers and trotted away to catch up with the swiftly moving herd.

"Well, can you beat that?" said Buster. "Imagine living on that stuff! I think it is a good idea we don't all like the same kind of food. That was very interesting, but we'll now get this old sky bus to perculating." And in a minute they were in the air again.

"You spoke about reindeer," said Racky to Reddy Fox. "Well, years ago they did bring some reindeer over from Siberia, but I don't know how well they got along."

"Say," said Reddy Squirrel, who was looking intently over the side of the plane, "I've made lots of mistakes, but it seems to me some of those rocks down below are walking around."

What a good time the animals had over this.

"Rocks walking!" shouted Buster Bear. "This is the best yet."

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "there is something, at that, moving down there among the rocks on that hillside. We had better see what it is." So down the plane came again. "You make me stop so often, I might as well drive a milk wagon."

The laugh was stopped when the plane came down near some strange colored birds.

"Well," said Racky Coon, "Reddy Squirrel could be dumber; those birds are colored about like these rocks—white, brown, and black."

"I've been trying to think," said Reddy Fox, "what these birds are, and now I have it. They are Ptarmigans belonging to the grouse family—and old Mother Nature has sure given them protective coloring. In summer when the ground is bare with brown and white stones, these birds seem to become part of the hillside. Then when the early snows come they begin to turn white to match the snow patches; and when Old Man Winter settles down for good, they turn pure white except for two black spots on the outside of the tail."

"I suppose they had to have some way or they would lose track of each other altogether," said Racky.

"Maybe," said Reddy Fox. "Most everything in nature means something, not just chance."

"Well, we can't stay here too long," said Buster. "All right," chirped Bunny Rabbit, "pile in and off we go."

As they sailed along, they saw two enormous moose, bigger than they had ever seen before, and one herd of musk ox, shaggy creatures—about the only animals that live so far north that are not white the year round.

The plane began to climb higher, and far, far in the distance could be seen dark blue water; and beyond that the white of snow or ice. On and on the Good Will Plane went, heading north to new adventures.—*Boylston Dummer.*

For the Scrapbook

Allegiance

We owe allegiance to the State; but deeper, truer, more,
To the sympathies that God hath set within our spirit's core;
Our country claims our fealty; we grant it so, but then
Before Man made us citizens, great Nature made us men.
—*James Russell Lowell.*

The Artist

The world, like an ore-bearing mountain, is veined with every possible kind of significance. We are all miners and quarrymen, tunneling, cutting, extracting. An artist is a man equipped with better tools than those of common men.—*Aldous Huxley.*

Decision and Tenacity

Whether intelligence or sentiment leads us to choose one aim rather than another, decision and tenacity are, in my opinion, the most admirable qualities in man.—*Goethe.*

Destination

Nourish then your imagination, strengthen your will and purify your love: for what imagination anticipates shall be achieved, what will pursues shall be done, and what love seeks shall be revealed. — *Lowes Dickinson.*

Odds and Ends

To Open This Year

Pedestrian inspection of the new $77,000,000 bridge connecting Oakland and San Francisco has been frowned upon by the bridge authorities. There are as yet no safety conveniences for those who desire to walk the eight miles across the bridge.

Petroleum

Petroleum is California's greatest industry, accounting for $159,500,000 last year. The citrus industry is the State's second big business—it brought in $97,000,000.

U. S. Has 25,500,000

There are 56,168,450 radio sets in use in the world, according to figures given out by the International Broadcasting Office at Geneva.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Overnight Laundry

IN A town on a road that has much tourist travel, a few families have put out signs, "Tourists' Laundry Done." They specialize in doing small laundries overnight, so that the tourists may bring shirts, lingerie, and

even dresses, and be able to start off without delay in the morning.

This service brings in needed extra money, and at the same time it provides a service for travelers that is much appreciated.—K. S., Madison, Wis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Quick Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN A large school a teacher was asked by her principal to be prepared on the following day to explain to the classes the pictures to be shown by a stereopticon projector. The stereopticon was to illustrate a story not familiar to all the pupils; and it was therefore necessary for this teacher to take home several books to freshen her memory.

It was the daily habit of a group of pupils to accompany this teacher to a corner where she took a trolley; and they were always happy to carry her books and packages. One or two of the group would run ahead to see if the car was coming, and give a signal whether to hurry or not.

On this particular afternoon the signal was given to hurry, as the car was almost at the corner. Children and teacher ran; but in the hurry the books were forgotten until the teacher turned to wave to the children from the car platform, and saw the books in the hands of one of the girls. She knew it was useless to regret, as the pupils meant to be kind.

She had ridden only a block when the conductor came to her and gave her the needed volumes!

It seemed to the thankful and surprised teacher that a miracle had been wrought.

And not until the following morning could she understand what had happened. Then she was told that the girl who carried her books knew of their importance, and saw a solution. One of the boys in her class was across the street. She called: "Here, take these books to Miss——! She is on that streetcar."

Not hesitating, he ran after the car. Fortunately it had to stop for passengers at the next corner.

This teacher has always been thankful for such helpful, quick-thinking pupils.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority of Board

Question: A board of directors has six members. When all are present, four would be the majority necessary to carry a motion. (a) Should not four votes be required to carry a motion even if one or two should be absent? This question arose when one member was unable to attend for several meetings. The others felt it would be more fair to require the regular majority of four. Others not on the board said that three was a majority of five.

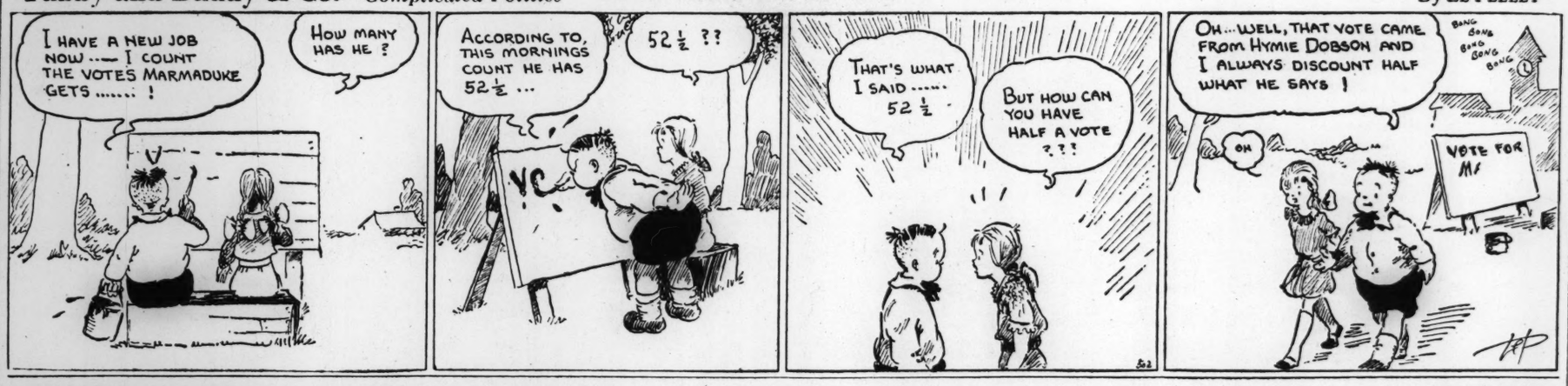
(b) Would it be legal to hold meetings unless four of the six are present?

Answer: (a) Three votes would be a majority if five were present. If the members of the parent organization feel that in their interest at least four votes should be necessary for the board to take action at any time, it should be provided for in the rules of the board, or stipulated in the bylaws.

(b) No. A majority is a quorum, unless the rules provide otherwise; and a majority of six is four.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Complicated Politics*

By LE PELLEY


I HAVE A NEW JOB NOW —— I COUNT THE VOTES MARMADUKE GETS ..... !
HOW MANY HAS HE ?
ACCORDING TO, THIS MORNINGS COUNT HE HAS 52½ ...
52½ ??
THAT'S WHAT I SAID 52½
BUT HOW CAN YOU HAVE HALF A VOTE ???
OH... WELL, THAT VOTE CAME FROM HYMIE DOBSON AND I ALWAYS DISCOUNT HALF WHAT HE SAYS !
BANG BONG BANG BONG BANG
OH
VOTE FOR MI

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Program Changed*

By CARMACK

Boy! Did I feel peppy this morning!
I could hardly wait until I could get hold of ol' Togo and coax him into a tussle —
But would you believe it—As I was scooting through the alley an ol' shoe caught my attention and right away I lost all desire to have a tussle with anybody—
Except that ol' shoe—
And what I did to it was a plenty!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than One Farm Problem

FARM relief in the United States, if one may be pardoned a metaphor not intended as levity, has become a three-ring circus.

In one ring, the main one, you might say—a recently recruited and none-too-popular animal trainer named "Crop Control" tussles with a lion troop of "Export Surpluses," trying to make them lie down and play dead, while the roustabouts search the adjoining tent for some missing cages labeled "Foreign Markets." Their tongues hanging out for lack of water, the big cats are all too obedient just at the moment and the trainer is beginning to wonder if those were really blank cartridges in his gun.

In a second ring a magician is rolling up his sleeves to start fishing in his capacious hat for several million farms to distribute to a circle of disconsolate tenant farmers.

In the third the ringmaster has just announced that Uncle Sam will essay a bit of fancy bareback riding and hoop jumping on the broad and slippery hips of a rather skittish nag called "Crop Insurance."

Now, as we were saying, this is not really funny. It deserves to be taken seriously, for a great deal depends upon a successful performance. And there are at least two gentlemen who are taking it extremely seriously: One is the present manager, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the other is Alfred M. Landon, who aspires to the job.

Unquestionably, Governor Landon, as a prairie state executive, was thoroughly in earnest in his discussion of farm problems at Des Moines. His recommendation of "fullest attention" to the question of crop insurance is only a more cautious approach to the subject on which President Roosevelt has called for an immediate drafting of legislation.

In all seriousness, too, the United States Government really must perform some magic—and older countries have proved it is not an impossible sleight-of-hand—in the direction of enabling worthy farm families by aid of easier credit to regain an ownership interest in some of the thousands of farms that have passed into the hands of absentee landlords.

As to the central problem of foreign markets for crop surpluses, Mr. Landon has accepted the opinion of a majority of farm editors that those markets are simply "gone" until time again shall normalize world conditions. Quoting the Republican platform, he would pay a benefit or "tariff equivalent" to farmers on the portion of their crop allotted to domestic use when prices are depressed by surpluses.

His tacticians apparently do not assume that anything can be done toward regaining some of those one-time profitable markets. While deploring "trading off the American farmer," they ignore the fact that reciprocal trade agreements have opened markets for farm products abroad. They ignore the fact, too, that with trade a two-way process, and especially with the United States a creditor nation, some recessions from American high tariffs are necessary if America is to sell extensively abroad.

It is difficult to see wherein farm benefits paid as a tariff equivalent would better solve the essential problem than do benefits paid for crop control or for soil conservation. The result in any event is only to try to put the farmer up on stilts where he can buy some of the products of similarly be-stilted manufacturing industries. For months this newspaper has been pointing out that subsidies, whether prohibitive tariffs or farm benefits, are artificial and costly supports injurious to a free economy and the rights of consumers. When this fundamental of a freer economy is recognized, the American economic situation—and not the farm situation alone—will be less of a circus and more of a sensible performance.

Topper vs. Fez

A FEW days ago The Times of London described the fez as having "no rival for dignity in the headgear of the modern world," and was immediately taken to task in its correspondence columns. The top hats of Britain were ruffled, and not without reason.

The weight of precedent is on their side. Custom has long recognized that the safest way of standing on one's dignity is to stand under a top hat. Nor is it a mere matter of convention; the topper's quality is intrinsic, and even the untutored African chief who beholds a shiny "topper" for the first time is usually quick to add it to his regalia.

What can the fez advance in support of its challenge? No one will deny that it has poise and color; the fez graces the daily round. But the top hat elevates this into a solemn ritual. It is a hat that nearly always inspires awe. A conjuror knows better than to produce his rabbits from a fez.

There is, however, no cause for bitterness in the dispute. The last word lies with a correspondent who writes that it is "possible that the fez or tarbush is the top hat in disguise," and gives chapter and verse for his statement. No more need be said: honor is satisfied.

Why Not Peace?

A TIMELY reminder that the world is only a big crowd of ordinary folk has just flashed like a spark in the dusty alchemist laboratory of European discussion, where every element in human wisdom is being interrogated for some "philosopher-stone" to turn the dull lead of international dissension into the bright gold of universal peace.

This reminder has been contributed by that imaginative futurist, Mr. H. G. Wells, at one of the numerous meetings which the British Royal Institute of International Affairs has been holding in London to consider how the League of Nations can be improved:

> You are always talking of "nations" and "powers," while to me this world is incurably a collection of human beings, a collection of units, of men and women. You attach altogether too much importance to countries and powers. You are always thinking in terms of these political forms. They come and go like the shapes of clouds. I am quite sure that you will not get a world peace unless you cut under those formal ways of thinking and get to something much more fundamental.

Mr. Wells is right in thus crystallizing what Señor Ortega y Gasset has described at greater length in his "Revolt of the Masses." All people individually want peace. It is the herd trumpetings that stampede them into wars. Fear is the greatest of the factors making for the breaking of the peace, though greed for possessions, lust for power, craving for glory and even primitive human combativeness all contribute to the result.

Eliminate fear, be it of "encirclement" or of direct attack from other frightened crowds, and one big obstacle to peace automatically disappears. It is needful besides to build up arbitration machinery for the removal of grievances and possibly to create international police forces for the rounding up of aggressors when they break loose. Great human combinations of mutual friendship, such as already exist in the cases of the United States of America and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, can also make a valuable contribution. But even more potent than such organization is recognition of the fact that good will inspires others as well as ourselves.

Mutual kindliness is a natural attribute. If it were possible to join hands, both peace and such material prosperity as has never been anywhere before would assuredly descend upon all.

The Desert Shall Rejoice

THE impounded waters of Boulder Dam, recently released by a button pressed in Washington, not only will supply a great region with electric energy, control destructive floods, and furnish thirsty people and thirsty crops with drink, but, in the opinion of weather specialists, are actually bringing about a climatological change in the immediate vicinity which may permanently alter the character of what for centuries has been a desert country. The development opens the question of whether weather may not largely be humanly controlled in other parched areas.

Naturalist-lecturers in the Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in the Colorado River drainage basin told tourists this summer that meteorologists believe the almost continuous rainfall during the heated term was due to the rapid evaporation from the enormous body of water backed up by the dam—which parts of the Southwest still call Hoover Dam. This evaporation they estimated at 50,000 cubic feet a minute, which is not surprising considering that this reservoir spreads over 146,500 acres, or 229 square miles. Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada line has only 193 square miles.

Pursuing the topic of this man-made weather, the inquirer may discover in figures on Boulder Dam issued by the Bureau of Reclamation the statement that the estimated annual evaporation from the reservoir is 600,000 acre-feet. Those who remember their arithmetic may know that an acre-foot is the amount of water which will cover an acre one foot deep. Recalling—if they do—that an acre-foot equals 43,560 cubic feet, a simple bit of multiplication indicates an annual evaporation of something over 26,000,000,000 cubic feet, which, reduced by meticulous division, reveals that the National Park Service naturalists were about right in their estimate of 50,000 cubic feet a minute being absorbed by the Arizona-Nevada winds.

Any high school boy or girl knows that when air is lifted it loses its ability to retain moisture. The saturated winds, dashing up the side of the Virgin Mountains, or any of half a dozen other ranges in the vicinity, strike the cold air of the peaks. Condensation follows and precipitation—rains which have caused the sides of the mountains to remain continually green, rains which have filled irrigation reservoirs and valley streams to overflowing, rains which have rejoiced the hearts of grazers of the desert range and of the fruit and alfalfa growers in the valleys—almost continuous downpours such as a beneficent Jupiter Pluvius never vouchsafed to the plowed fields of the Athenians.

When they poured their 4,000,000 cubic yards of concrete, Boulder Dam's builders may not have dreamed that they were helping to carry out a prophecy of Isaiah. Possibly such an eventuality will enter into the plans of those who contemplate impounding great bodies of water in what are now the drought areas.

Plea for Conservation

Book News of the Day

WITH the Great Plains Drought Committee planning a new land economy for a large area of the United States and President Roosevelt sounding a warning that Americans must "fit and not fight the ways of nature," Stuart Chase could not have chosen a more timely subject than he has in RICH LAND, POOR LAND (New York: McGraw-Hill. $2.50).

In simple language he sets forth the crisis of the soil, the forests, the rivers, minerals and wild life. He draws at length upon reports issued by the National Resources Board, the Soil Erosion Service and other government agencies as well as from the writings of numerous private authorities on conservation. To these he adds his own observations, made chiefly in the Tennessee Valley region.

The natural equilibrium between land, water and wild life, says Mr. Chase, has been becoming more and more upset since the day our forefathers started making stiff, ugly stovepipe hats out of beaver skins. As an object lesson of what may ultimately come unless remedial action is taken he brings up frequently a picture of "Ducktown," a settlement in Tennessee where sulphur fumes from a smelter have destroyed all vegetation for five miles round and erosion has eaten into the land until it looks like a shell-eaten battlefield. In contrast, he cites Sweden as a nation where the Government has forbidden the people to run ruthlessly through their resources.

Among Mr. Chase's convictions are these:

That long-range planning must be adopted in government just as it has been in all successful businesses.

That farmers cannot meet the crisis without the force of public opinion behind them.

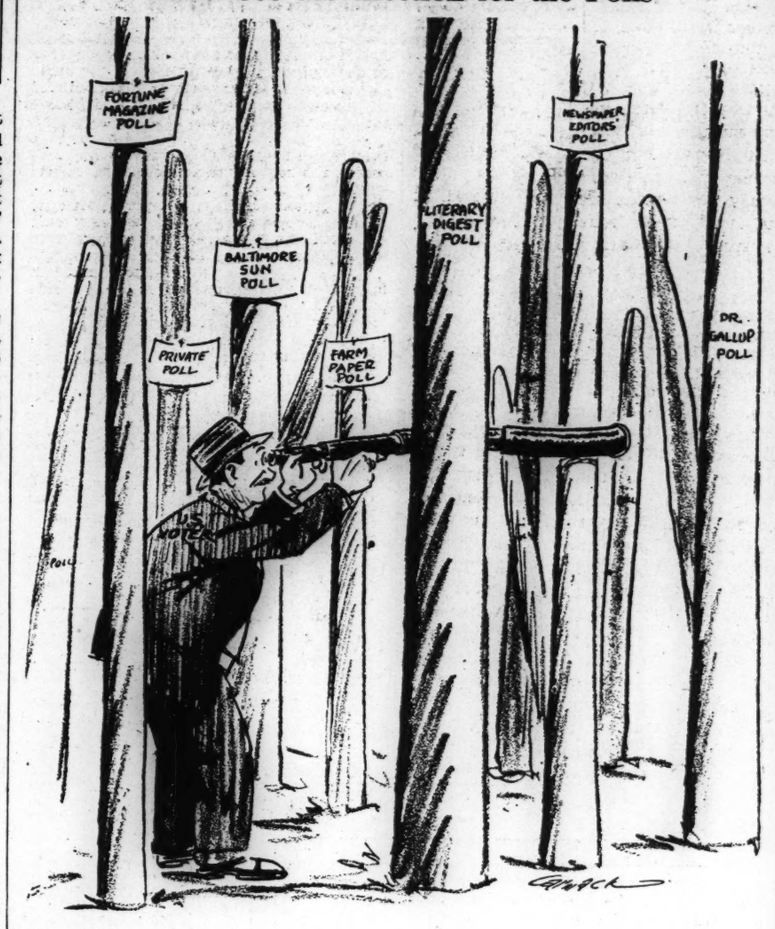
That it may be necessary to circumvent vested interests to accomplish the desired end.

That a good many of the nation's economic problems, including unemployment and lagging business confidence, would be solved with the re-establishment of natural resources on an orderly basis.

As might be expected, Mr. Chase has kind words for the TVA experiment and harsh ones for those persons who refuse to co-operate. "Here, struggling in embryo," he says, "is perhaps the promise of what all America will be some day."

This book is important, not only because of its timeliness, but because of the author's facility for making enjoyable reading out of statistical tables by interweaving with them amusing stories, conversations with farmers and even light verses. The volume is plentifully illustrated with candid camera shots and maps and diagrams from the pen of Henry Billings. M. H.

Can't See the Election for the Polls



In the Valley of the Loire

CROSSING the broad plaza in the ancient city of Tours you mark a bronze statue of unusual aspect. It is the representation of a seated man, rather heavy of face but with good-humored mouth and genial aspect. And had the fair Touraine capital no other claim to fame, the fact that this is a memorial to its greatest son, master of masters, Honoré de Balzac, would be quite sufficient to lend it enduring distinction. In heroic dimensions and commanding position, the branches of great elms benignly arboring it, the figure of the mighty author of the "Comédie Humaine" looks over the busy central square of his native town.

But Tours, here beside the gently flowing Loire in the heart of the lovely Chateaux district, is itself a city of rich medieval color, significant in history as the scene of Charles Martel's defeat of the Saracens in the eighth century, full of narrow winding streets and ancient architecture, possessor of one of the noblest of European cathedrals, surrounded by a garland-like cluster of the historic, stately chateaux of old France.

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Chenonceaux, than which no chateau is finer, is but a dozen miles away, bestriding an estuary of the River Loire where it winds through one of the loveliest countrysides in Europe. Here in the formal high-ceilinged rooms, still full of art treasures and richly adorned, the blithe Francis I once held his lively court. The regal beauty of Diana of Poitiers drew homage here from the courtiers of all Europe, and in yonder hall of state Catherine de Medici dominated the councils of the most sagacious leaders of France.

The little Touraine village not far away is a favorite resort of Anglo-Saxon tourists with its picturesque inns which, though ancient, are not lacking in comfort, its twisting streets between thatch-roofed houses, its amiable people and its old-world atmosphere of settled tranquillity. Here in the verdant valley of the Loire is the romantic France of song and story—and overseas visitors' dreams. A score of miles along the broad highway that leads Parisward, having passed several more chateaux on the way, you come to historic medieval Blois. It was here that Jeanne d'Arc's inspired words fell upon receptive ears and swiftly brought the countryfolk to her side. Less than two days sufficed to gather a host which should follow the dauntless maid back to Orleans and there raise the English siege.

* * *

Much French history was made in and about the great Chateau which towers above the winding streets of Blois. It was the abode of many of the noted of France both before and after the seventeen-year-old peasant girl bearing the saber of Charles Martel took her place at the head of the anti-Burgundian army in the great courtyard. Along the twoscore miles of road through the fair vale of the Loire toward Orleans they marched and there in four days scattered the English and Burgundian besiegers.

In the splendid main plaza of Orleans stands the heroic equestrian statue with its world-famed descriptive bronze basreliefs by Vital-Dubrak, the monument to Jeanne. And in another square near by rise the 300-foot towers of a cathdral that shares with Rheims and Amiens, with Chartres and Avignon and Tours and Notre Dame the glory of ecclesiastical architecture in France.

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This is a fair and lovely land, this region of western France, and rich in the interest of 2000 years of history. Across these lush meadows the half-wild hordes of Attila galloped on their wholly wild horses. Goth and Roman and Frank and Saracen camped beside these gently meandering streams that water the fertile valley of the Loire. The scene of bitter conflict in the past, today only tranquillity reigns over it. The old-world atmosphere lingers but the ever-impending strife is no more. Cattle graze contentedly in the shadows of oft-beleaguered Chenonceaux and Chambord and Blois and in the mellow autumn the grapes come to purple perfection in a thousand vineyards. M. T. G.

"Let's Call a Conference"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial, "Let's Call a Conference," commenting on the peace conference which President Roosevelt was credited with contemplating, you rightly say that policies are more important than pledges. You add that the London Economic Conference of 1933 illustrated this fact, and you say: "The stabilization of currencies was imminent and the conference near, perhaps, its most significant agreement when President Roosevelt, in his famous declaration from the deck of the Amberjack II, gave new direction to American currency policy. The economic conference, ready to agree to stabilization, found itself able to agree to nothing."

I think you—and the historians—will have difficulty in proving that the conference was ready to agree to stabilization all around. The gold powers were anxious to prevent depreciation of the dollar against gold. The sterling bloc agreed, fearing it would lose the advantages obtained by depreciating its own currencies. Both were anxious to peg the dollar. I do not think Ernest K. Lindley is far wrong when he writes in "Halfway With Roosevelt" that: "When Mr. Roosevelt tried to bring the London conference to its senses by his note of July 3, it was said that he 'torpedoed' the conference. There was nothing to 'torpedo' except the presumptuous effort of the European central banks, in collusion with some of our own financial interests, to dictate the domestic monetary policy of the United States and the general attempt to maneuver us back into our wartime and post-war position as provider of the largesse which enabled the European system to function."

As an observer at that conference, I have had to modify some of the views I then held. I do not now believe that Great Britain was ready to stabilize sterling in 1933, and certainly nothing since has indicated her readiness. Your conclusion that the conference was "ready to agree to stabilization" seems rather rash. Moreover, looked at in perspective, it seems to me President Roosevelt was simply stating the necessity of devaluing the dollar further. I do not think many sound American business men now object to this readjustment of the dollar, and I do not see why the United States should be blamed for doing what every nation that has attained any measure of business recovery was also forced to do. It is true that President Roosevelt's message may be objected to on the ground of form and manners, but not on the basis of policy.

You also say in your editorial—and very truly—that: "It seems to us that the greatest practical service which can be rendered to the cause of peace today is to begin a sincere and genuine effort to restore the normal flow of international trade. . . ." Since your editorial was in large measure critical of President Roosevelt, and his real or rumored policies, you might have added that the Roosevelt-Hull trade policy is directed toward that end, perhaps not so vigorously as we would wish, but as fast as American business and agriculture appear able to absorb. And, in fairness, you should state that the current Republican platform demands payment of the war debts, advocates abandonment of the reciprocal trade program, and even promises higher tariffs on competitive products.

Washington, D. C. N. A. E.

[Editor's Note.—We welcome this writer's firsthand views on the impossibility that the London Economic Conference could ever produce a monetary agreement and we believe that, in effect, the foregoing letter underlines the central thesis of the Monitor's editorial. The contention of our editorial was that the only effective way of preventing war is to come to grips with national policies which bring about war and that, without doing this, more promises to keep the peace are useless. And we cite the President's experience with the London Economic Conference as one illustration of the point, namely, to show that the new direction which the President gave the American monetary policy at that time—however sound from the American standpoint—precluded any monetary understanding at London. The editorial did not criticize the President for this act. It only cited the incident to emphasize that the only way to get international monetary agreement is to cope with national monetary policies which now make agreement impossible, and the only way to obtain international peace is to cope with national political policies which make peace impossible. Reciprocal tariff treaties represent a step in that direction, but we believe that many more steps need to be taken before a world conference dedicated to pledges would serve peace. When we begin substantially to get at causes, pledges will be unnecessary.]

"Compromising With Crime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page, under the heading "North—South—East—West," appears an article entitled "Compromising With Crime." Certain of the facts contained therein are entirely accurate, but the inference of the article and the very title itself is inaccurate and misleading.

In establishing a special investigating unit in the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, Commissioner Mark Graves was motivated more by his desire to deal a smashing blow at racketeering than by the hope of enriching the state treasury.

This department is a tax-collecting agency and not a prosecuting agency. Nevertheless, its authority for delving into the financial operations of any individual or group of individuals is more potent than that entrusted to law-enforcement agencies. In an investigation of organized racketeering, this means of approach is most effective in uncovering criminal information.

True it is that we have collected more than $250,000 from racketeers and their victims. Likewise true is Commissioner Graves' estimate that the total will be swelled to $2,500,000. Utterly untrue, however, is the intimation that these sums are being accepted with the proviso that prosecution will thus be avoided.

To date we have legally transferred to the proper prosecuting authorities a wealth of information to be used against racketeers and organized racketeering—information which probably could not have been obtained in any other way.

Convictions in two recent racketeering cases in New York city have been based on information secured by our investigation unit. Numerous other cases, now pending, hinge on similar information. Certain it is that New York state's department of taxation and finance is not compromising with crime.

Albany, N. Y. HOWARD E. SILBERSTEIN
Taxation and Finance Department.

The Wide Horizon

Brazil Rediscovered

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

BRAZIL has just been discovered, and by a Brazilian! Just as the Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, discovered Brazil by chance back in 1500, so did the modern Brazilian discover Brazil in 1936. It took a free pass and an airplane to do it, but the deed is done and the consequences are most interesting indeed.

Raul de Polillo, aviation editor of the *Folhas* of São Paulo, recently made a trip to the northern part of Brazil in the modern clippers which fly between Rio and Miami. His main interest was in seeing and observing the technical aspects of this relatively new method of traveling. His first articles were almost all concerned with the excellent equipment, care and thoroughness with which each flight was prepared and with the comfort and delights of the clippers themselves. But soon Sr. Polillo began to make comments which had no bearing on aviation at all. Other things came crowding in and demanded expression.

So this is Brazil! It is evident that this new Brazilian Columbus of the press and air kept repeating to himself the phrase in an incredulous and questioning tone. He could hardly believe his eyes. He had no idea that Brazil, his own country, could be as he was finding it—gigantic, varied, beautiful, interesting and fascinating. At that, Sr. Polillo only skimmed rapidly, to be sure, up one section of the enormous coastline of Brazil and went inland up the Amazon only for a few hundred miles. And because he returned over the same route he failed to see the rest of the Brazilian coast to the south and the vast interior of this country which is larger than continental United States.

* * *

His articles have served to inspire discussions on what is a serious problem in Brazil. Rubens do Amaral, the editor of the paper for which Sr. Polillo writes, has just commented on the fact that Brazilians in general have little or no knowledge of their own country and that inhabitants of one state or region have as peculiar notions about those of another as do most Americans about Timbuktu or Brazil for that matter.

Sr. do Amaral uses with respect to Brazil the same terms and arguments which internationalists use about different nations. He claims that Brazilians must come to know each other, that they must travel from one region to another, that intro-Brazilian touring should be developed and that the ignorance which gives rise to inter-regional suspicions and hatred must be dissipated by first-hand acquaintance.

By coincidence, just the day before this article of Rubens do Amaral appeared, a class of Brazilian students was discussing the absence of *Brasilidade* among the Brazilians. The Brazilians are nationalist, and greatly so in one sense, but as yet there is very little of the profound and deep love of the soil and little of the pride in the local institutions of the nation such as one finds among other peoples. Such loyalties are regional rather than national and one answer, perhaps, lies in this widespread ignorance of the nation.

Since 1930, these regionalist loyalties have become deeper and there is a strong rivalry between sections of the country. This is reflected in the political and economic life of the nation and at times seems to threaten a disruption of the union. "S. Paulo does not know Brazil," says Rubens do Amaral, and "Brazil, in compensation, does not know S. Paulo. . . . We form, because of our ignorance, perverted notions and have come to believe that Rio Grande do Sul (the southern state) is an immense ranch of noisy *gauchos*, that 7,000,000 Mineiros live in Minas (Minas Geraes, the state) raising hogs, that Bahia is an old city surrounded by coconut trees which extend as far back as the Rio S. Francisco and that the northeast is nothing but small oases of cane and cotton fields in the midst of deserts produced by the drought."

* * *

Conversely if the Paulista has these curious notions about his own fellow-countrymen they have still queerer ideas about the Paulista. To them the Paulista is a grasping money-maker who speaks Portuguese with an Italian accent and a man who has little or no culture and very few civilized manners.

Big Brazil, with its 44,000,000 inhabitants, is, in effect, a nation without a nationality. All over the nation, and especially along the coast, are cities and towns which have little or no connection with one another and which often are separated by enormous distances. To go from São Paulo to Manaus, the capital of the State of Amazonas, on the Amazon River, Sr. Polillo traveled farther than the distance between Lisbon and Moscow!

To become aware of a problem is one of the first steps in solving it. In recent years Brazilians are becoming increasingly worried by the accumulating evidences that in some regions local loyalties are stronger than national loyalties. This is a unique phenomenon and one not so easily solved. Its roots go deep into Brazilian history. Aided by climate, differences of production, racial and cultural factors, difficulties of transportation and immigration, the most powerful forces thus far in Brazilian life and notably since the fall of the monarchy in 1889, which was a focusing point, seem to be disruptive rather than unifying. But if more Brazilians "discover" Brazil, as did the flying editor, the problem will solve itself.